

Access DB# 73180

## SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Joe Weiss Examiner #: 75067 Date: 13 Aug 92  
 Art Unit: 3761 Phone Number 305-0323 Serial Number: 091614369  
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 3332 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

\*\*\*\*\*

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Methods & Apparatus to RelieveInventors (please provide full names): Ned S. BasovEarliest Priority Filing Date: 12 Jun 00

\*For Sequence Searches Only\* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

See Attached Claims &amp; Prio

Still sounds

Can be used to treat anything, not just headaches

## STAFF USE ONLY

	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>JEANNE HODRIGAN</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: <u>305-5934</u>	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____
Searcher Location: <u>CP2-2008</u>	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>8/23</u>	Bibliographic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____	Dr.Link _____
Date Completed: <u>8/26</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>145</u>	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: <u>65</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

August 26, 2002

TO: Joe Weiss, Art Unit 3761  
CP2, Room 3-B-32

FROM: Jeanne Horrigan, EIC-3700 *JH*

SUBJECT: Search Results for Serial #09/614389

Attached are the results of the second search for the method to relieve various maladies by administering a therapeutic gas while the patient does not inhale, then exhales through only one nostril. The search includes results of prior art searches in foreign patent databases, and in medical and general sci/tech non-patent databases.

In the results, a highlighted line marks the end of a search, including the search strategy, in a particular set of databases and the beginning of a new search in a different set of databases.

I tagged the items that seemed to me to be most relevant, but **I suggest that you review all of the results.**

Also attached is a "*Search Results Feedback Form*." Your feedback will help enhance our search services.

I hope these results are useful. Please let me know if you would like me to expand or modify the search or if you have any questions.

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

11/6,K/1

DIALOG(R) File 155:

10273856 99270191 PMID: 10340366

Efficacy of tremacamra, a soluble intercellular adhesion molecule 1, for experimental rhinovirus infection: a randomized clinical trial.

May 19 1999

... with rhinovirus type 39 (preinoculation studies) or 12 hours after (postinoculation studies). Tremacamra as an **inhaled** solution or as a powder (each given preinoculation and postinoculation for a total of 4...  
...6 doses at 3-hour intervals daily during days 1 through 7. Recipients of active treatment received 367 microg of tremacamra per nostril per dose for a total of 4.4 mg/d. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Effect of...  
... seroconversion, and on illness, as determined by symptom scores, clinical colds, and nasal mucus weights. Treatment -by-study interaction was not significant, so results were pooled for the main analysis. RESULTS...  
... subjects in the placebo groups and 69 (85%) of the 81 subjects in the active treatment groups were infected ( $P=.19$ ). For placebo vs tremacamra, respectively, the total symptom score ( $\pm$  95...  
... all comparisons). Tremacamra was not associated with adverse effects or evidence of absorption through the nasal mucosa and did not interfere with development of neutralizing antibody. CONCLUSION: Tremacamra reduced the severity of...

...; immunology--IM; Double-Blind Method; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Interleukin-8--biosynthesis--BI; Middle Age; Nasal Mucosa --immunology--IM; Neutralization Tests; Powders; Rhinovirus--isolation and purification--IP; Severity of Illness Index; Solutions...

11/6,K/2

DIALOG(R) File 155:

10118238 99094058 PMID: 9876778

Azelastine reduces mediators of inflammation in patients with nasal polyps.  
Nov-Dec 1998

... allergic rhinitis, the effect of azelastine nasal spray twice daily 0.14 mg to each nostril on recurrence of nasal polyposis after endonasal surgery was evaluated. One patient dropped out after...  
... mast cells were determined in nasal secretions before and after eight and 25 weeks of treatment using double antibody radioimmunoassays, because these have been demonstrated to be good inflammatory markers in...  
...decreased from 2724 ng/mL to 1610 ng/mL ( $p = 0.0015$ ) over the entire treatment period. ECP decreased from 458 ng/mL to 264 ng/mL ( $p = 0.0342$ ). Tryptase...

...Descriptors: Inflammation Mediators--analysis--AN; \*Nasal Polyps --etiology--ET; \*Phthalazines--administration and dosage--AD; \*Rhinitis --drug therapy --DT; Administration, **Inhalation** ; Adolescence; Adult; Aged; Biological Markers--analysis--AN; Body Fluids--chemistry--CH; Eosinophils--drug effects--DE; Follow-Up Studies; Middle Age; Nasal Mucosa --drug effects--DE; Nasal Mucosa --secretion--SE; Nasal Polyps--surgery--SU; Neutrophil Activation--drug effects--DE; Radioimmunoassay; Rhinitis--complications--CO; Treatment Outcome

11/6,K/3

DIALOG(R) File 155:

09897013 98311732 PMID: 9647926

[Acoustic rhinometry for evaluating the effectiveness of antihistaminics]  
Die akustische Rhinometrie zur Beurteilung der Wirksamkeit von Antihistaminika.

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

May 1998

... to determine the ability of an antihistamine to alter the effects of histamine in the mucous membrane of the nose. In a group of 30 healthy volunteers subjectively normal nasal **breathing**, and no history of allergy, rhinometry was performed to measure the cross-sectional area in...  
... as antihistamine. Four hours later, rhinometry was repeated after administration of histamine via the contralateral nostril. Findings showed that conchal dilatation measured 10 min after provocation was statistically less severe in 63.3% of the patients treated with cetirizine. Compared to pretreatment values, the ventilated cross-sectional area became 45.6% larger...

; Adolescence; Adult; Middle Age; Nasal Provocation Tests; Premedication; Treatment Outcome

11/6,K/4

DIALOG(R) File 155:

09404895 97307149 PMID: 9164362

Ipratropium nasal spray in children with perennial rhinitis.

May 1997

... nonallergic (PNAR) or perennial allergic rhinitis (PAR) were randomized to receive ipratropium (42 micrograms per nostril) or placebo nasal spray, double-blind, twice each day for 4 weeks. Efficacy was evaluated...

... PAR, 40 with PNAR; of these 151 with mild-severe rhinorrhea were evaluated for efficacy. Treatment with ipratropium reduced symptoms of rhinorrhea primarily in patients with PNAR. In patients with PAR...

... a modest decrease in the severity of rhinorrhea noted in the first 2 weeks of treatment. Quality of life assessments confirmed that rhinorrhea was bothersome to these pediatric patients, and suggested that treatment with ipratropium nasal spray was associated with an improvement, especially in the patients with PNAR. There were few adverse events; these were similar in the two treatment groups. CONCLUSIONS: Ipratropium nasal spray 0.03% administered at a dose of 42 micrograms/ nostril bid is a safe and effective new therapy for control of anterior rhinorrhea in pediatric patients with PNAR. Twice daily administration is adequate...

Descriptors: Ipratropium--administration and dosage--AD; \*Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial--drug therapy --DT; Administration, **Inhalation**; Adolescence; Aerosols; Cerebrospinal Fluid Rhinorrhea--complications--CO; Child; Double-Blind Method; Ipratropium--adverse effects--AE; Ipratropium -- therapeutic use--TU; Nasal Mucosa --cytology--CY; Nasal Mucosa --secretion--SE; Placebos; Quality of Life

11/6,K/5

DIALOG(R) File 155:

08267275 95025363 PMID: 7939145

Influence of degradable starch microspheres on the human nasal mucosa.

Jun 1994

... rhinometry was performed before and during the saccharin-dyes test. The patients then started the treatment period and **inhaled** 10 mg of DSM intranasally once daily in each nostril for 8 days. The saccharin-dyes test was performed 5 min after the deposition of...

... the saccharin test. Both tests were also performed two days after the end of the treatment period. Each subject was examined by means of rhinoscopy on every visit during the investigation...

Descriptors: Drug Carriers--pharmacology--PD; \*Mucociliary Clearance --drug effects--DE; \* Nasal Mucosa --drug effects--DE; \*Starch

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

--pharmacology--PD; Administration, Intranasal; Adult; Drug Carriers  
--administration and dosage--AD; Microspheres; Mucociliary Clearance  
--physiology--PH; Nasal Mucosa --physiology--PH; Starch--administration  
and dosage--AD

11/6,K/6

DIALOG(R) File 155:

08015856 94156066 PMID: 7906659

A comparison of the efficacy of azelastine nasal spray and loratidine tablets in the treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Sep-Oct 1993

A total of 30 patients suffering from seasonal allergic rhinitis were treated in a 6-week randomized, double-blind, double-dummy parallel-group study, comparing azelastine nasal spray (0.14 mg/ nostril administered twice daily) and loratidine tablets (10 mg once daily). Symptoms evaluated were sneezing, nose and/or eye itching, lacrimation, rhinorrhoea, photophobia, nasal occlusion, throat irritation, smell loss, nasal mucosa swelling, conjunctivitis, and pharyngeal mucosa reddening. Each symptom was assessed according to severity and given...

... point rating scale. Compared with baseline, total symptom scores for both the azelastine and loratidine treatment groups were reduced at each of the assessments during treatment. No significant differences were observed between the two treatment groups. The investigator concluded that azelastine, formulated as a nasal spray, is as effective as...

Descriptors: Hay Fever--drug therapy --DT; \*Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; \*Loratadine-- therapeutic use--TU; \*Phthalazines--therapeutic use--TU; Administration, **Inhalation** ; Adolescence; Adult; Double-Blind Method; Hay Fever--physiopathology--PP; Loratadine --administration and dosage--AD; Middle...

11/6,K/7

DIALOG(R) File 155:

07037689 91349438 PMID: 1880325

Intranasal fluocortin butyl in patients with perennial rhinitis: a 12-month efficacy and safety study including nasal biopsy.

Aug 1991

Fluocortin butyl (FCB) is a recently developed topical intranasal corticosteroid that is **inhaled** as a powder and has been demonstrated to be well tolerated and to improve symptoms...

... multicenter, open-label study evaluated the efficacy and safety of FCB during a 12-month treatment period in patients with perennial rhinitis.

Treatment was initiated with one **inhalation** of FCB in each nostril three times a day (total dosage, 3 mg/day). In subsequent months, one third of...

...109 patients enrolled in the study, 90 patients (82.6%) completed all 12 months of treatment. Symptom and sign scores decreased significantly (p less than 0.001) at the 2-month...

... substantial control of symptoms. Specimens of nasal biopsies, performed at the beginning and end of treatment, revealed a decrease in eosinophils and other cellular infiltrates, a slight tendency of an increase in mast cell counts, and a trend toward normalization of the nasal mucosa. There were few adverse effects. Mean plasma cortisol levels were normal before and after corticotropin stimulation at baseline and after 12 months of FCB therapy. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

Descriptors: Fluocortolone--analogs and derivatives--AA; \* Nasal Mucosa --pathology--PA; \*Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial--drug therapy --DT...; DE;

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Adult; Aged; Biopsy; Child; Fluocortolone--administration and dosage--AD;  
Fluocortolone--adverse effects--AE; Fluocortolone--therapeutic use--TU;  
Middle Age; Nasal Mucosa --drug effects--DE; Rhinitis, Allergic,  
Perennial--pathology--PA

11/6,K/8

DIALOG(R) File 155:

06784120 91095877 PMID: 2125143

Pathology and cell proliferation induced by intra-nasal instillation of aldehydes in the rat: comparison of glutaraldehyde and formaldehyde.

1990

... epithelium were determined following intra-nasal instillation of aqueous solutions of these compounds into one nostril of male Fischer 344 (F-344) rats. Lesions identical in appearance to those resulting from acute **inhalation** exposure to formaldehyde were induced by both compounds in a concentration-dependent manner. Treatments included India ink or 1 M methylene blue (for instillation deposition studies); sterile saline (vehicle...

... 40, 200, 400, and 800 mM formaldehyde; and 10, 20, and 40 mM glutaraldehyde. Dye-treated rats were sacrificed immediately, and nasal passages were examined to determine the localization of instilled materials. Three days after treatment, all other animals received a single ip injection of 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine 2 hr...

... induced no significant epithelial changes, 20 and 40 mM glutaraldehyde induced extensive lesions in the treated side of the nose. Aldehyde-induced lesions included inflammation, epithelial degeneration, respiratory epithelial hypertrophy, and...

Descriptors: Formaldehyde--toxicity--TO; \*Glutaral--toxicity--TO; \* Nasal Mucosa --drug effects--DE; Administration, Intranasal; Cell Division --drug effects--DE; Nasal Mucosa --pathology--PA; Rats

11/6,K/9

DIALOG(R) File 155:

06003277 89086030 PMID: 2974675

The effect of ipratropium bromide on nasal hypersecretion induced by methacholine in patients with vasomotor rhinitis. A double-blind, cross-over, placebo-controlled and randomized dose-response study.

Nov-Dec 1988

... of nasal secretion was alike in all patients after administration of methacholine only and after treatment by placebo followed by methacholine. When the patients were treated with ipratropium bromide prior to administering methacholine the volume of secretion was reduced significantly. With doses of 40 micrograms and 100 micrograms of ipratropium to each nostril a similar reduction in the volume of secretion occurred but a still greater reduction by the application of 200 micrograms of ipratropium when compared with treatment by the placebo. While the volume of secretion increased with each increasing concentration of methacholine...

...of methacholine was seen with each greater concentration of ipratropium. In patients with vasomotor rhinitis, treatment with ipratropium bromide was found to reduce significantly the hypersecretion induced by methacholine when compared with treatment by the placebo. This reduction was greater with greater doses of ipratropium.

Descriptors: Atropine Derivatives--therapeutic use--TU; \*Ipratropium--therapeutic use--TU; \*Methacholine Compounds--diagnostic use--DU; \* Nasal Mucosa --secretion--SE; \*Rhinitis, Vasomotor--drug therapy --DT;

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Administration, **Inhalation** ; Adult; Aerosols; Aged; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Double-Blind Method; Ipratropium--administration and dosage--AD...

11/6,K/11

DIALOG(R) File 155:

02623367 77207842 PMID: 406300

Preseasonal IgE ragweed antibody level as a predictor of response to therapy of ragweed hay fever with intranasal cromolyn sodium solution.

Aug 1977

Intranasal administration of a 4% solution of cromolyn sodium for the treatment of ragweed hay fever was tested in an 8-week double-blind matched-pair study involving 66 patients. Patients on active drug received 5.2 mg into each nostril 6 times daily; control patients received a placebo spray. The treated group showed a significant reduction in mouth **breathing** (p less than 0.001), stuffy nose (p less than 0.002), runny nose (p...

... Other side effects were minimal and occurred with equal frequency in both groups. In the treated group relief of symptoms was most marked in patients with high preseasonal levels of IgE ragweed antibody. Intranasal 4% cromolyn solution appears to be an effective drug for the treatment of ragweed hay fever; measurement of the preseasonal level of IgE ragweed antibody is a useful screening test to identify patients most likely to achieve a maximal beneficial response to treatment.

Descriptors: Antibodies--analysis--AN; \*Cromolyn Sodium--therapeutic use--TU; \*Hay Fever--drug therapy--DT; \*Immunoglobulin E--analysis--AN; Adolescence; Adult; Clinical Trials; Cromolyn Sodium--adverse effects--AE; Double-Blind Method; Middle Age; Nasal Mucosa ; Placebos; Plants; Pollen ; Seasons; Ulcer--chemically induced--CI

11/9/10

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05768878 88213065 PMID: 3449485

Selective hemispheric stimulation by unilateral forced nostril **breathing**.

Werntz D A; Bickford R G; Shannahoff-Khalsa D

Department of Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, La Jolla 92093.

Human neurobiology (GERMANY, WEST) 1987, 6 (3) p165-71, ISSN 0721-9075 Journal Code: 8211530

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

We have previously demonstrated by the integration of EEG amplitudes, that an ultradian rhythm of alternating cerebral dominance exists in humans. This rhythm is tightly coupled with the nasal cycle, since its lateralization correlates with shifts in airflow through the left and right nostrils, where relatively greater integrated amplitudes in one hemisphere correspond to predominant airflow in the contralateral nostril. The nasal cycle is known to be regulated by the sympathetic and parasympathetic branches of the autonomic nervous system. This dynamic lateralization of alternating activity in the autonomic nervous system exists in other peripheral structures and is also likely to be the mode of regulation of the cortical rhythm. This paper shows that forced nostril **breathing** in

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one nostril produces a relative increase in the EEG amplitude in the contralateral hemisphere. This phenomena was demonstrated in 5 out of 5 untrained subjects. These results suggest the possibility of a non-invasive approach in the treatment of states of psychopathology where lateralized cerebral dysfunction have been shown to occur.

Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: Autonomic Nervous System--physiology--PH; \*Cerebral Cortex--physiology--PH; \*Dominance, Cerebral--physiology--PH; \* Nasal Mucosa--innervation--IR; \*Pulmonary Ventilation; Adult; Circadian Rhythm; Electroencephalography; Evoked Potentials

Record Date Created: 19880620

14/6,K/1

DIALOG(R) File 155:

10880814 20421707 PMID: 10968497

Characterization of **exhaled** nitric oxide: introducing a new reproducible method for nasal nitric oxide measurements.

Aug 2000

... of NO levels in nasally (into a tightly fitting mask covering the nose) and orally **exhaled** air were determined in healthy humans. Variations due to the methods used were investigated. The contribution of oral NO to the nasal **exhalations** by introducing a mouthwash procedure was also studied. This study shows distinct individual values of NO in nasally and orally **exhaled** air of healthy humans. Some diurnal variability was also found with a rise in NO in nasally and orally **exhaled** air over the day, but no, or little, day-to-day variability when comparing the results from separate mornings. There was no correlation between NO levels in nasally and orally **exhaled** air, whereas there was a strong correlation between NO levels in air **exhaled** through the left and right nostril. The levels of NO in air **exhaled** at  $0.17 \text{ L} \times \text{s}^{-1}$  through either nostril separately were higher than in air **exhaled** at the same flow rate through both nostrils simultaneously. After the introduction of a mouthwash procedure the level of NO in orally, but not nasally **exhaled** air was reduced. To conclude the method using nasal **exhalation** into a nose mask is highly reproducible. It is also suggested that subtracting the level of NO in orally **exhaled** air, after mouthwash, from that in nasally **exhaled** air, would adequately reflect nasal NO levels.

14/6,K/2

DIALOG(R) File 155:

10740410 20277078 PMID: 10947320

The relationship between particle deposition in the anterior nasal passage and nasal passage characteristics.

Spring 2000

... **breathing**. Forty healthy, nonsmoking, adult subjects participated in this study. Nasal passage characteristics such as nostril length, width, angle, ellipticity, and minimum nasal cross-sectional area were measured. The subjects **inhaled**...

...aerodynamic diameter = 5.4 microns, geometric standard deviation [GSD] = 1.3) into the nose and **exhaled** through the mouth. The amount of radioactivity in the nose was measured immediately after **inhalation**...

14/6,K/3

DIALOG(R) File 155:

10615304 20148665 PMID: 10669846

Carbon monoxide is endogenously produced in the human nose and paranasal



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sinuses.

Feb 2000

... in both upper and lower airway inflammation. In healthy subjects a large part of the **exhaled** NO seems to originate from the nasal airways, and the paranasal sinuses have been described...

... the rate limiting step for CO production, was analyzed with use of immunocytochemistry. CO in **exhaled** and sampled air was measured with an infrared analyzer. Forty-two healthy subjects and two...

... in the vascular smooth muscle of the nose. When CO was continuously sampled from one nostril during normal **breathing** through the mouth, stable levels of CO could be measured within 40...

... the nose (n = 6). **Breathing** through the nose increased the CO levels obtained in the **exhaled** air (n = 33, P < .001). CONCLUSION: These results imply that the nose and paranasal sinuses...

14/6,K/4

DIALOG(R)File 155:

09518146 97407984 PMID: 9262485

Effect of a nasal challenge with endotoxin-containing swine confinement dust on nasal nitric oxide production.

Aug 28 1997

...Crit Care Med 149: A401(1994)). As there is evidence that nitric oxide (NO) in **exhaled** air indicates cellular activation, we studied whether endotoxin causes an increase in nasal NO production...

... underwent a nasal challenge in which 50 mg swine confinement dust was given into each nostril (endotoxin concentration, 23.6 microg . g-1).

**Exhaled** NO was measured before and during 3 hrs after the challenge and was compared to...

14/6,K/6

DIALOG(R)File 155:

03745837 82016634 PMID: 7280382

Panting in dogs: paths of air flow in response to heat and exercise.

Mar 1981

... found modulation of evaporation was achieved by varying the paths of airflow during **inhalation** and **exhalation**. The direction of airflow through the nose and mouth was determined by measuring pressure changes and temperature at the openings of one nostril and the mouth in three dogs (av. weight 22 kg). Rates of oxygen consumption and...

... patterns of panting were observed as the demand for respiratory evaporation increased: (I), **inhalation** and **exhalation** through nose; (II), **inhalation** through nose, **exhalation** through nose and mouth; and (III), **inhalation** through nose and mouth, **exhalation** through nose and mouth. Pattern I was observed in resting dogs when ambient temperature was...

14/9/5

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04656628 85031435 PMID: 6386936

**Intranasal fenoterol in asthmatic subjects: an alternative route of administration.**

Groth S; Dirksen H; Mygind N

Journal of allergy and clinical immunology (UNITED STATES) Oct 1984,

74 (4 Pt 1) p536-9, ISSN 0091-6749 Journal Code: 1275002

Document type: Clinical Trial; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article  
; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed  
Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

In a double-blind crossover trial the beta 2-agonist fenoterol was administered by the nose and by mouth in 10 patients with stable asthma. In both situations the bronchodilating effect of fenoterol as measured by changes in forced expiratory volume in 1 sec, peak expiratory flow, and maximal expiratory flow at 50% vital capacity was significant (p less than 0.01) compared to placebo. **The fenoterol was given in the nose by means of two puffs of 0.2 mg in each nostril (total of 0.8 mg) from a pressurized canister while the patient was holding his breath at total lung capacity; it was followed by an exhalation through the nose.** When an effect could be defined as a submaximal plateau, the medication was repeated once. The peroral administration consisted of an inhalation of 0.4 mg of fenoterol from the pressurized canister by use of a standard procedure. Also this medication was repeated after a submaximal effect could be defined. Neither after the first nor the second medication was there any significant difference between the effect on the lung function of the two ways of administration. It is concluded that the intranasal administration of fenoterol can be considered an alternative way of self-administration by the severely ill asthmatic subject who is unable to inhale the bronchodilator or can be used by the emergency staff on the first contact with the severely ill asthmatic patient in the hospital.

Tags: Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: \*Asthma--drug therapy--DT; \*Ethanolamines--administration and dosage--AD; \*Fenoterol--administration and dosage--AD; Administration, Intranasal; Adult; Aged; Clinical Trials; Middle Age; Placebos; Respiratory Function Tests; Respiratory Therapy  
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Ethanolamines); 0 (Placebos); 13392-18-2 (Fenoterol)  
Record Date Created: 19841127

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Aug W3

Set	Items	Description
S1	61817	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	133334	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) ( ) (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	1086	NOSTRIL
S4	94592	INHAL? OR BREATHE? ? OR BREATHING OR HOLD???(2W)BREATH
S5	3122	EXHAL?
S6	11090	S1(2N)S2
S7	2975960	THERAP? OR TREAT? ? OR TREATED OR TREATMENT? OR TREATING
S8	0	S6 AND S7 AND S5(3N)S3
S9	2793	S6 AND S7
S10	88	S3 AND S9
S11	11	S4:S5 AND S10
S12	0	S11/2002 OR S11/2001
S13	6	S3(S)S5
S14	6	S13 NOT S11

16/8/3 (Item 3 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.  
03017892 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS195017892

A new **inhaler** to fight rhinitis enters the market.

AUGMENTED TITLE: budesonide

DESCRIPTORS:

Hay fever--Therapy; Respiratory therapy; Budesonide

Apr. '95 (19950400)

16/8/9 (Item 4 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
04910229 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09365831 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Effect of **inhaling** heated vapor on symptoms of the common cold.  
August 22, 1990  
WORD COUNT: 2789 LINE COUNT: 00221  
SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; graph; table  
INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: HLTH Healthcare  
DESCRIPTORS: Humidifiers--Health aspects; Cold (Disease)--Care and  
treatment; Humidity--Health aspects

16/8/11 (Item 1 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.  
12823035 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
Though the 20th century with The Gleaner: In sickness an in death (Part II)  
August 30, 2000  
WORD COUNT: 792  
DESCRIPTORS: Health & Healthcare; General News

16/8/12 (Item 2 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.  
09096602 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
Warm air **inhaler**  
January 13, 2000  
WORD COUNT: 620  
DESCRIPTORS: Company News; Health & Healthcare; General News  
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: Germany (DE) ; India (IN)  
REGIONS: Europe; European Union; Western Europe; Asia; South Asia  
SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 2086 (Bottled & Canned Soft Drinks); 8060  
(Hospitals); 8062 (General Medical & Surgical Hospitals)  
NAICS CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 312112 (Bottled Water Mfg); 622 (Hospitals);  
62211 (General Medical & Surgical Hospitals)

16/8/14 (Item 1 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00111068  
COPYRIGHT American Medical Association 1999  
Nasal Fossae Dimensions in the Neonate and Young Infant A Computed  
Tomographic Scan Study (ARTICLE)  
1999;  
LINE COUNT: 00255

16/8/15 (Item 2 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00110848  
COPYRIGHT American Medical Association 1999  
New Modification of Hot-Water Irrigation in the Treatment of Posterior  
Epistaxis (ARTICLE)  
1999;  
LINE COUNT: 00223

16/8/18 (Item 5 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00055758

The Cutaneous Manifestations of Violence and Poverty (Article)

16/8/19 (Item 6 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R)File 442:(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00052295

Antral Choanal Polyp Presenting as Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome  
1991;

16/8/24 (Item 4 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01853702 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55653614 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Effects of Humidification on Nasal Symptoms and Compliance in Sleep Apnea  
Patients Using Continuous Positive Airway Pressure(\*).

1999

WORD COUNT: 5275 LINE COUNT: 00470

DESCRIPTORS: Sleep apnea syndromes--Care and treatment; Humidity--

Physiological aspects; Positive pressure respiration--Therapeutic use

GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States

16/8/27 (Item 7 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01614198 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18050940 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Silver products for medical indications: risk-benefit assessment.

1996

WORD COUNT: 3954 LINE COUNT: 00338

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph; table

DESCRIPTORS: Silver--Toxicology; Silver compounds--Therapeutic use

16/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 98)  
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text  
(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.  
04041919 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA99041919  
Efficacy of tremacamra, a soluble intercellular adhesion molecule 1, for  
experimental rhinovirus infection: a randomized clinical trial.

Turner, Ronald B

Wecker, Margaret T; Pohl, Gerhardt

JAMA (JAMA) v. 281 no19 (May 19 1999) p. 1791-804

SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl il ISSN: 0098-7484

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

ABSTRACT: Context Attachment of most rhinovirus subtypes to cells depends on a cellular receptor, the intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1). A recombinant soluble ICAM-1 (tremacamra, formerly BIRR 4) has shown possible efficacy in early studies. Objective To determine the efficacy and safety of intranasal administration of tremacamra in experimental rhinovirus colds in humans. Design Four randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials conducted in January to March 1996. Setting and Subjects Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 60 years who had an antibody titer of 1:4 or less to the challenge virus. Subjects were isolated in a hotel room during study days 0 to 8; symptoms were recorded through day 14. A total of 198 subjects were randomized, of whom 196 received drug or placebo and were included in the safety analysis. A total of 177 subjects were included in the efficacy analysis. Interventions Tremacamra or placebo was given beginning 7 hours before inoculation with rhinovirus type 39 (preinoculation studies) or 12 hours after (postinoculation studies). Tremacamra as an inhaled solution or as a powder (each given preinoculation and postinoculation for a total

of 4 studies) and placebo were given in 6 doses at 3-hour intervals daily during days 1 through 7. Recipients of active treatment received 367 mg of tremacamra per nostril per dose for a total of 4.4 mg/d. Main Outcome Measures Effect of tremacamra on infection, as determined by virus isolation and seroconversion, and on illness, as determined by symptom scores, clinical colds, and nasal mucus weights. Treatment -by-study interaction was not significant, so results were pooled for the main analysis. Results A total of 88 (92%) of the 96 subjects in the placebo groups and 69 (85%) of the 81 subjects in the active treatment groups were infected ( $P=.19$ ). For placebo vs tremacamra, respectively, the total symptom score ( $\{plus\ or\ minus\}95\%$  confidence interval  $\{CI\}$ ) was 17.6 ( $\{plus\ or\ minus\}2.7$ ) vs 9.6 ( $\{plus\ or\ minus\}2.9$ ), the proportion of clinical colds was 64/96 (67%  $\{plus\ or\ minus\} 9\%$ ) vs 36/81 (44%  $\{plus\ or\ minus\} 11\%$ ), and the nasal mucus weight was 32.9 ( $\{plus\ or\ minus\}8.8$ ) g vs 14.5 ( $\{plus\ or\ minus\}9.4$ ) g ( $P<.001$  for all comparisons). Tremacamra was not associated with adverse effects or evidence of absorption through the nasal mucosa and did not interfere with development of neutralizing antibody. Conclusion Tremacamra reduced the severity of experimental rhinovirus colds. Whether tremacamra will be useful clinically will require further study. Copyright 1999, American Medical Association.

...ABSTRACT: with rhinovirus type 39 (preinoculation studies) or 12 hours after (postinoculation studies). Tremacamra as an **inhaled** solution or as a powder (each given preinoculation and postinoculation for a total of 4... ..6 doses at 3-hour intervals daily during days 1 through 7. Recipients of active treatment received 367 mg of tremacamra per nostril per dose for a total of 4.4...

...seroconversion, and on illness, as determined by symptom scores, clinical colds, and nasal mucus weights. Treatment -by-study interaction was not significant, so results were pooled for the main analysis. Results... ..subjects in the placebo groups and 69 (85%) of the 81 subjects in the active treatment groups were infected ( $P=.19$ ). For placebo vs tremacamra, respectively, the total symptom score ( $\{plus\ ...$  ..all comparisons). Tremacamra was not associated with adverse effects or evidence of absorption through the nasal mucosa and did not interfere with development of neutralizing antibody. Conclusion Tremacamra reduced the severity of...

16/3,AB,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 160)  
DIALOG(R)File.160:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01025143

Aerosolized drug delivery accessories.  
Aerosol Age March, 1984 p. 24-25+1

The state-of-the-art in tube spacers, portable plastic reservoirs, metered pumps, **breath** actuators and other aerosolized drug delivery accessories is discussed by AJ Cutie, S Ertefaie and JJ Sciarra. Interest has grown over the past 4-5 year in modifying metered dose **inhalers** (MDI) to improve the drug delivery of aerosolized particles into the nasal passageways and to minimize the number of administration errors. For intranasal preparations, propellant-free metered pumps are now available to replace the traditional propellant delivery systems. Test data show that a tube spacer does not always significantly improve the penetration of aerosolized particles on the respiratory airways. Researchers using an elaborate radio aerosol tracing method demonstrated that only 12 percent of the aerosolized material actuated from a MDI with a tube spacer device was deposited in the lungs. Key Pharmaceuticals is marketing a reservoir

aerosol-type delivery system consisting of a 700 milliliter collapsible plastic bag into which the aerosol is injected. It gives the patient more time to **breath** in the medication, and eliminates some of the loss of medication associated with rapid propulsion or **inhalation** of aerosolized drugs. **Breath**-actuated devices that trigger the actuation of MDIs upon **inhalation** theoretically allow a uniform, continuous flow of aerosolized flow of material from the aerosol container into the respiratory airways. But **breath**-actuated devices do little to reduce inertial impaction in the mouth and esophageal area. The idea of propellant-free metered delivery gives a new dimension to intranasal delivery of therapeutic agents, and Syntex Laboratories has introduced a propellant-free intranasal pump. The product allows the administration of a metered dose of a steroidal agent without the propellants that often irritate the nasal mucosa .

... JJ Sciarra. Interest has grown over the past 4-5 year in modifying metered dose **inhalers** (MDI) to improve the drug delivery of aerosolized particles into the nasal passageways and to...

...the medication, and eliminates some of the loss of medication associated with rapid propulsion or **inhalation** of aerosolized drugs. **Breath**-actuated devices that trigger the actuation of MDIs upon **inhalation** theoretically allow a uniform, continuous flow of aerosolized flow of material from the aerosol container...

... The idea of propellant-free metered delivery gives a new dimension to intranasal delivery of therapeutic agents, and Syntex Laboratories has introduced a propellant-free intranasal pump. The product allows the...

... of a metered dose of a steroidal agent without the propellants that often irritate the nasal mucosa .

16/3,AB,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
09976942 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20116178 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Immunopharmacology: immunomodulation and immunotherapy.(Primer on Allergic and Immunologic Diseases)

Ballow, Mark; Nelson, Robert

JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, v278, n22, p2008(10)  
Dec 10, 1997

ISSN: 0098-7484 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 9630 LINE COUNT: 00871

ABSTRACT: Drugs and other therapies are used to modify immune processes in the treatment of some diseases. Plasmapheresis to remove blood plasma can reduce circulating antibodies in autoimmune conditions. Irradiation suppresses immune function and is used prior to bone marrow transplant and in organ transplant rejection. Drugs are widely used to modify the immune system, and monoclonal antibodies can be used in immune attenuation and stimulation, and to reduce inflammation. Interferons, interleukins, and immunoglobulins are potent immune regulators that are manufactured and used in immunotherapy.

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: Immunopharmacology has changed dramatically over the past 25 years. Although a variety of traditional nonspecific immunosuppressive drug therapies are available for the treatment of autoimmune disease and organ transplantation rejection, with advances in cell biology and monoclonal antibody technology, a highly specific antibody can be engineered to cell surface determinants on immune cells or tumors or to neutralize inflammatory and immune mediators from an immune response. Many of these modalities are still in early phases of study for the treatment of autoimmune disease. In addition to therapies that suppress immune

responses, advances in molecular biology have led to new agents and methods to enhance immune responses and correct immune deficits, such as growth factor replacement and cytokine therapies. Finally, gene therapy is a method for the long-term treatment of disorders in which a defective gene leads to disease. JAMA. 1997;278:2008-2017

... use include a large variety of agents that may be applied topically to skin, conjunctiva, nasal mucosa, or rectal mucosa, delivered to pulmonary tissue by **inhalation**, taken orally, or given intravenously. Glucocorticosteroids can be divided into 3 groups based on plasma...

...regimens include single daily morning administration and alternate-morning administration. A current trend for the treatment of several autoimmune conditions is to deliver large bolus doses as pulses (ie, methylprednisolone, 15...

...intervals to achieve potent anti-inflammatory activity while limiting daily exposure. The efficacy of such treatment is being evaluated in controlled studies of rheumatoid arthritis and interstitial lung disease. The fundamental principles of GCS therapy are to use sufficient quantities to control the disease and then reduce dosages to the...

...while limiting adverse effects either by using topical preparations, alternate-day oral administration, or pulse therapy.

Table 24-2.--Relative Pharmacologic Potencies Equivalent Dosages, and Biologic and Plasma Half-life (t...

16/3,AB,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
09344889 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19197464 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Smoking cessation: new strategies and opportunities for pharmacists.**  
Telepchak, Janet M.  
American Druggist, v214, n1, p48(8)  
Jan, 1997

ISSN: 0190-5279 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 7413 LINE COUNT: 00624

... **Another unusual aspect of the nicotine nasal spray is that it is absorbed through the nasal mucosa, not the sinuses. For this reason patients should be instructed to hold their breath or breath through their mouths while spraying to avoid sniffing the spray and bypassing the nasal mucosa.** To help reduce the local irritation it is important to counsel patients not to sniff or **inhale** through the nose while spraying the product. As with other nicotine replacement therapies, a comprehensive behavioral intervention in conjunction with instruction in use is important for achieving optimal...

16/3,AB/8 (Item 3 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
06175999 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13211430 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Rhinitis and asthma. (Primer on Allergic and Immunologic Diseases, 3rd ed., Chapter 3)  
Kaliner, Michael; Lemanske, Robert  
JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, v268, n20, p2807(23)  
Nov 25, 1992

ISSN: 0098-7484 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 22676 LINE COUNT: 01919  
ABSTRACT: There is evidence that rhinitis - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose - and asthma have an allergic component. The

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

allergy is often triggered by small particles that are **inhaled**, including pollen, house dust mites, cat and dog allergens, fungi and certain chemicals. Rhinitis is characterized by sneezing, itchy nose and eyes, nasal stuffiness and discharge. It can be treated with antihistamines, cromolyn sodium or corticosteroids. Asthma is characterized by a reversible obstruction of the airways, which is caused by bronchial inflammation and constriction. The major symptoms are cough, wheezing and shortness of **breath**. It can be treated with beta-agonists, theophylline, anticholinergics, immunotherapy, corticosteroids and cromolyn sodium. Special consideration should be given to children with asthma, since they differ from adults in many ways.

16/3,AB,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

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00092874

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Intranasal Fluticasone Propionate Is More Effective Than Terfenadine Tablets for Seasonal Allergic Rhinitis (ARTICLE)

VAN BAVEL, JULIUS; FINDLAY, STEVEN R.; HAMPEL, FRANK C.; MARTIN, BRUCE G.  
; RATNER, PAUL; FIELD, ELIZABETH

Archives of Internal Medicine

Dec 12/26,, 1994; Original: tzi2699

LINE COUNT: 00448

Background: We compared the efficacy and tolerability of the intranasal corticosteroid fluticasone propionate with that of the antihistamine terfenadine in patients with seasonal allergic rhinitis. Methods: Two hundred thirty-two adults and adolescents with seasonal allergic rhinitis received intranasal fluticasone propionate (200 ug once daily), terfenadine tablets (60 mg twice daily), or placebo for 2 weeks in a double-blind, randomized, parallel-group study. Main outcome measures were clinician- and patient-rated individual and total nasal symptom scores (based on ratings of nasal obstruction, sneezing, nasal itching, and rhinorrhea); clinician-rated overall response to therapy; changes in nasal inflammatory cell counts; adverse events; and morning plasma cortisol concentrations. Results: Both clinician- and patient-rated total and individual nasal symptom scores were significantly lower in the fluticasone group than in either the terfenadine group or the placebo group at nearly every measured time point throughout the treatment period. After 2 weeks of therapy, clinician-rated total nasal symptom scores decreased by 49% in the fluticasone group compared with 27% in the terfenadine group and 19% in the placebo group. In general, therapy with terfenadine was not statistically distinguishable from that with placebo based on patient-rated total or individual nasal symptom scores. According to clinician ratings, 64% of fluticasone-treated patients compared with 49% and 44% of patients treated with terfenadine and placebo, respectively, experienced significant or moderate improvement. A greater percentage of fluticasone-treated patients compared with either terfenadine- or placebo-treated patients experienced reductions in intranasal eosinophil and basophil counts after 2 weeks of therapy. No unusual or serious drug-related adverse events were reported. Morning plasma cortisol concentrations after 2 weeks of therapy did not differ among groups. Conclusion: Fluticasone aqueous nasal spray, a well-tolerated corticosteroid preparation that can be administered once daily, is more effective than terfenadine tablets or placebo in controlling symptoms of seasonal allergic rhinitis. (Arch Intern Med. 1994;154:2699-2704)



...had moderate to severe seasonal allergic rhinitis diagnosed according to three criteria: (1) appearance of nasal mucosa consistent with a diagnosis of seasonal allergic rhinitis; (2) at least a 1-year history at least 2 weeks before screening, and they must not have received astemizole or **inhaled**, intranasal, or systemic steroids for at least 1 month before screening...

16/3,AB,K/17 (Item 4 from file: 442)  
DIALOG(R) File 442:AMA Journals  
(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.  
00092428

COPYRIGHT American Medical Association 1994  
Effect of Nicotine Nasal Spray on Smoking Cessation A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Double-blind Study (ARTICLE)  
HJALMARSON, AGNETA; FRANZON, MIKAEL; WESTIN, AKE; WIKLUND, OLOV  
Archives of Internal Medicine  
NOV 28,, 1994; Original: tzi2567  
LINE COUNT: 00423

Background: Nicotine replacement therapies have proved to be of value in smoking cessation. However, not all smokers can use the nicotine gum or nicotine patch owing to side effects. In addition, the absorption of nicotine from these formulas is slow compared with smoking. A nicotine nasal spray delivers nicotine more rapidly. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of the nicotine nasal spray for smoking cessation. Methods: Subjects were recruited through advertisements in newspapers and among patients referred to the smoking cessation clinic at Sahlgren's Hospital, Goteborg, Sweden. Two hundred forty-eight smokers were treated in small groups with eight counseling sessions over 6 weeks. At their first group session, subjects were randomized to a group receiving nicotine spray (n=125), 0.5 mg of nicotine per single spray, or to a placebo group (n=123). The procedure was double blind. Success rates were measured up to 12 months. The nonsmoking status was verified by expired carbon monoxide less than 10 ppm. Results: Significantly more subjects in the nicotine group were continuously abstinent for 12 months than in the placebo group (27% vs 15%; odds ratio, 2.16; 95% confidence interval, 1.15 to 4.12). Ten of the 34 abstinent subjects in the nicotine group used the spray for 1 year. Mild or moderate side effects were rather frequent for both sprays, but they were significantly more for the nicotine spray. Subjects with high scores (>7) on Fagerstrom's tolerance questionnaire had a significantly lower success rate with placebo than with the nicotine spray. For subjects with low scores, there was no difference. Conclusion: Nicotine nasal spray in combination with group treatment is an effective aid to smoking cessation. (Arch Intern Med. 1994;154:2567-2572)

... However, it should be stressed that when nicotine is delivered into the systemic circulation across the nasal mucosa, transdermally, or across the buccal membrane, the concentrations of nicotine in arteries and veins are initially equal. In contrast, when cigarette smoke is **inhaled**, nicotine is absorbed across the alveoli and the initial concentrations of nicotine are nearly 10...

...examined the efficacy and safety of a nasal nicotine spray as an adjunct to group therapy in a smoking cessation clinic using a randomized placebo-controlled, double-blind trial design...

16/3,AB,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 444)  
DIALOG(R) File 444:New England Journal of Med.  
(c) 2002 Mass. Med. Soc. All rts. reserv.  
00109149

Copyright 1991 by the Massachusetts Medical Society  
Drug Therapy -- Allergic Rhinitis (Review Article)

Naclerio, Robert M.

The New England Journal of Medicine

Sep 19, 1991; 325 (12),pp 860-869

LINE COUNT: 00699

WORD COUNT: 09658

TEXT

...nasal discharge, and septal perforations have occurred rarely with long-term use. Biopsy specimens of nasal mucosa from patients with perennial rhinitis who received beclomethasone continuously for five years showed no signs...

...the nose, in contrast to its more frequent occurrence in patients with lung disease who **inhale** steroids (Ref. 70). No systemic side effects were detected in clinical trials of beclomethasone and...

16/3,AB,K/21 (Item 1 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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01910539 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 62495121 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Smoking Cessation(\*)

Rennard, Stephen I.; Daughton, David M.

Chest, 117, 5, 360S

May, 2000

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0012-3692

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 3271 LINE COUNT: 00283

... The availability of several modes of nicotine replacement permits the clinician to adjust treatment for individual preference. While available data are limited, there may be some advantages for combined...

...this reason, it may have the lowest addiction potential. Both the nicotine gum and the **inhaler** depend on nicotine absorption across the buccal mucosa. Despite a rate of nicotine delivery that...

...smoking, nicotine addiction can be sustained with the gum(37,38) and, possibly, with the **inhaler**. It seems likely that the nasal spray, by virtue of its more rapid nicotine delivery and absorption across the nasal mucosa, also will be able to sustain a nicotine addiction. Whether these modes of delivery will...

16/3,AB,K/25 (Item 5 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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01790631 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21086290 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

A comparison of the efficacy of fluticasone propionate aqueous nasal spray and loratadine, alone and in combination, for the treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Ratner, Paul H.; van Bavel, Julius H.; Martin, Bruce G.; Hampel, Frank C.; Howland, William C., III; Rogenes, Paula R.; Westlund, Ronald E.; Bowers, Brian W.; Cook, Cindy K.

Journal of Family Practice, v47, n2, p118(8)

August, 1998

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0094-3509

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 5710 LINE COUNT: 00561

... test reaction to mountain cedar (*Juniperus ashei*) allergen within 12 months; (2) appearance of the nasal mucosa consistent with a diagnosis of seasonal allergic rhinitis; (3) a history of seasonal onset and...

...in. Patients were ineligible for the study if they had received, before the screening visit, treatment with loratadine within 1 week, astemizole within 6 weeks, cromolyn sodium within 2 weeks, over...  
...or prescription medications that could affect rhinitis symptomatology (eg, nasal decongestants) within 72 hours, or **inhaled**, intranasal, or systemic corticosteroids within 1 month. Patients could not have either a septal deviation...

16/3,AB/30 (Item 10 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01282819 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10819377

The role of leukotriene antagonists and inhibitors in the treatment of airway disease.

Busse, William W.; Gaddy, Joseph N.  
American Review of Respiratory Diseases, v143, n5, pS103(5)  
May, 1991

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0003-0805 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional  
ABSTRACT: Asthma is a **breathing** disorder characterized by labored **breathing**, wheezing, and a perception of suffocation. Arachidonic acid, chemically cleaved from the cell membranes of inflammatory cells by the action of phospholipase A2, can be metabolized to form a number of inflammatory mediators including leukotrienes. Leukotrienes, derived from the 5-lipoxygenase pathway, are capable of eliciting three of the major pulmonary manifestations of asthma: increased vascular permeability, elevated levels of mucus secretion, and bronchoconstriction. Although it is well-recognized that leukotrienes can produce many of the components of bronchial asthma, definitive evidence is lacking. Studies to evaluate the effect of potent, specific leukotriene antagonists and inhibitors are needed. A number of preliminary studies involving such compounds have been reported. A drug known as L-649-923, which is a receptor antagonist for a particular subclass of leukotriene (leukotriene D4; LTD4), largely blocked antigen-induced airway obstruction of seven subjects. However, severe side effects (abdominal distension, diarrhea, and pain) were reported by six of the subjects. Other studies with this drug have not yielded unequivocal results. Results of research on another LTD4 antagonist, MK-571, indicated a decrease in exercise-induced bronchoconstriction in 12 asthmatic subjects. Efforts are also underway to develop drugs that interfere with 5-lipoxygenase, a key enzyme in the biosynthesis of leukotrienes. Early experiments with A-64077 (zileuton, a 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor) were disappointing, but refinements in experimental protocols have revealed a beneficial effect of this compound on allergic inflammation of the nasal mucosa (rhinitis) and asthmatic airway obstruction. These drugs may also be useful in treating other inflammatory conditions that involve leukotriene mediators, such as inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis. (Consumer Summary produced by Reliance Medical Information, Inc.)

20/8/1 (Item 1 from file: 98)  
DIALOG(R)File 98:(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.  
03271176 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA96021176 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
Scents and sensibilities.  
AUGMENTED TITLE: light-hearted essay on the Richter Center for the Treatment of **Breath** Disorders  
WORD COUNT: 2824

DESCRIPTORS:

Halitosis; Medicine--Humor, satire, etc  
June 1996 (19960600)

20/8/3 (Item 2 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06503841 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14176223 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Seeing your way past interview jitters. (includes related article) (Career Development)

April 9, 1993

WORD COUNT: 1761 LINE COUNT: 00137

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph

INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: METL Metals, Metalworking and Machinery; ELEC

Electronics; ENG Engineering and Manufacturing

DESCRIPTORS: Visualization (Mental images)--Technique; Employment--  
Technique; **Breathing** exercises--Usage

20/8/6 (Item 3 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

05065113 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Candida overgrowth may be the problem

April 22, 1999

WORD COUNT: 345

20/8/10 (Item 2 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01740950 03-91940

\*\*USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT\*\*

Go with the flow: Stress and the quality professional WORD COUNT: 2833

LENGTH: 4 Pages

Dec 1998

DESCRIPTORS: Stress; Professional development; Quality control; Work  
environment; Guidelines

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5320 (CN=Quality control); 6200 (CN=Training &  
development); 9150 (CN=Guidelines)

20/8/11 (Item 3 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01699424 03-50414

\*\*USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT\*\*

Holistic network healers WORD COUNT: 635 LENGTH: 1 Pages

Sep 1998

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Bandwidths; Humor; Network topologies

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9190 (CN=United States); 5250 (CN=Telecommunications  
systems)

20/8/20 (Item 3 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01806230 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21253048 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Your captain has turned on the yoga sign. (yoga postures while flying)

1998

WORD COUNT: 1452 LINE COUNT: 00117

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph

DESCRIPTORS: Yoga, Hatha--Technique

20/3,AB,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
07239767 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15139785 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Auto**inhalation** of nitric oxide after endogenous synthesis in nasopharynx.  
Gerlach, Herwig; Rossaint, Rolf; Pappert, Dirk; Knorr, Michael; Falke,  
Konrad J.  
Lancet, v343, n8896, p518(2)  
Feb 26, 1994  
ISSN: 0099-5355 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 1088 LINE COUNT: 00093  
AUTHOR ABSTRACT: Exogenous nitric oxide (NO) reduces pulmonary vascular  
resistance after low-dose **inhalation** in patients. To estimate endogenous NO  
synthesis in the upper respiratory tract, we measured **inhaled** and **exhaled**  
NO in volunteers and patients during spontaneous or controlled ventilation,  
respectively. 20.3 nmol per min NO was synthesised in the nasopharynx of  
non-smoking volunteers, leading to auto**inhalation** of 0.07-0.13 NO parts per  
million during inspiration; smokers had reduced NO synthesis. In  
volunteers, 50-70% of the NO was resorbed by the lungs; ventilated patients  
were deprived of NO auto**inhalation**. Bacteria in the nose may take part in  
endogenous NO synthesis.  
... expiratory limb, and from nasopharynx, mouth, and lower oropharynx  
with thin tubes, separating **inhaled** and **exhaled** air by a triggered valve.  
In 7 subjects, an additional sample tube was placed in...  
...in the nostrils during mouth-**breathing** with closed palate. Synthetic air  
was led into one nostril and the same volume was sucked in via the other;  
NO synthesis was calculated from...

20/3,AB,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.  
12938257 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
The Atomic **Breath** (Anunasika Pranayama) to cleanse and purify  
Florence Thomas  
NEW STRAITS TIMES (MALAYSIA)  
September 21, 2000  
JOURNAL CODE: FNST LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 418  
THIS **breathing** technique should be mastered or learned by anyone who  
is interested in cleansing and purifying all the **breath** orifices and sinus  
passages. In this technique, carbon dioxide is used to aid in the cleansing  
process.  
The yogi takes advantage of the fact that carbon dioxide is a vascular  
dilator and in the presence of carbon dioxide, blood vessels swell and  
enlarge.  
... Atomic **Breath**, take a deep **breath** and hold it in for a few seconds.  
Then **exhale** sharply through both nostrils in short bursts of air like  
blasting the **breath** out until the lungs are completely empty. Repeat the  
double nostril blasts six times continuously.  
For the next step, close the left nostril using the right...

20/3,AB,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.  
09521566  
Pranayama - Regulation of **breath**  
Florence Thomas  
NEW STRAITS TIMES (MALAYSIA)

February 10, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: FNST LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 389

WHEN practising the regulation of **breath** or the **Alternate Nostril Breathing**, our body becomes harmoniously developed. Our nerves are purified and we are filled with enthusiasm and strength. Our digestive system is good and our appetite is strong. We develop great courage, confidence and cheerfulness.

Figure 1: To do the Alternate Nostril **Breathing**, close the right nostril with the right thumb. Now **inhale** through the left nostril and retain air as long as you can. When you can no longer hold your **breath**, **exhale** through the right nostril slowly and not forcefully. Immediately **inhale** again.

...is strong. We develop great courage, confidence and cheerfulness.

Figure 1: To do the Alternate Nostril **Breathing**, close the right nostril with the right thumb. Now **inhale** through the left nostril and retain air as long as you can. When you can no longer hold your **breath**, **exhale** through the right nostril slowly and not forcefully. Immediately **inhale** again.

This time, **inhale** through the right nostril and stop **breathing** for as long as you can hold the **breath**. Then when you can no longer hold your **breath**, **exhale** through the left nostril slowly and gently.

This method of **breathing** is practised 20 times daily. Four times a...

20/3,AB,K/7 (Item 4 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

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04445305

**Breathe** away stress

Florence Thomas

NEW STRAITS TIMES (MALAYSIA), p06

February 25, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: FNST LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 693

NO matter what drugs or herbs we take to overcome stress, we must learn how to cope with it and get to the root of it without taking any substance, and change the conditions in our lives that provoke stress and anxiety.

We know that stress can damage our lives and this can be seen on our faces. There is no magic cream or drug that can help you overcome this anxiety, and think of the side effects it can cause.

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... that reduces stress and tension is the alternate nostril **breathing**.

**Begin by inhaling through one nostril and exhale through the other.** Then **inhale** through the same nostril that you have **exhaled** and continue this form of **breathing** for two to five minutes. Follow Figures 2A, B...

20/3,AB,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01807739 04-58730

Switzerland: Not neutral on nostrils

Anonymous

Brandweek v40n13 PP: 28 Mar 29, 1999 ISSN: 1064-4318 JRNL CODE: IADW

WORD COUNT: 204

ABSTRACT: Just when you thought every possible personal hygiene item had

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

been invented, along comes Nori, a natural, gently cleansing nasal passage cleaner from Switzerland.

...TEXT: Keep your head bent over a sink. Bend it sideways. Stick the spout in one nostril and let the solution flow in. The mouth must stay open! The water will flow through the nasal passage and come out the other nostril. Bend forward and **exhale** briefly but vigorously. You may have a slightly unpleasant sensation in your nasal cavity after...

20/3,AB,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.

(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03242023 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14474825

The science of respiration and the doctrine of the bodily winds in ancient India.

Zysk, Kenneth G.

The Journal of the American Oriental Society, v113, n2, p198(16)

April-June, 1993

ISSN: 0003-0279 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 12882 LINE COUNT: 01038

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: The following historical and philological study traces the science of respiration and the doctrine of the bodily winds through ancient Indian religious and technical literature. Basic notions about respiration and bodily winds appear in the literature of the vedic samhitas and brahmanas. By the end of the principal upanisads these early ideas begin to be codified into two separate systems. One, emphasizing a physiology of bodily winds, reaches its traditional formulation in the classical medical literature of Ayurveda, the other, focusing on respiration, attains its classical formulation in Yoga. The two unite later, when Yoga integrates medical theory into its science of respiration. Asceticism is the common thread connecting the various stages in the development of respiration and bodily winds.

... pranayama in a suitably remote and sheltered place. He begins by **inhaling** through the left nostril while keeping the right nostril closed with the right thumb, filling the abdomen and holding the **breath** as long as...

...as located in the middle of the body and surrounded by circling flames. **He then exhales slowly through the right nostril while keeping the left nostril closed.** Reversing the nostrils used, the same process is employed for a total of twenty...

20/3,AB,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 442)

DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals

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00114165

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Hot, Humid Air Partially Inhibits the Nasal Response to Allergen Provocation (ARTICLE)

BAROODY, FUAD M.; ASSANASEN, PARAYA; CHUNG, JI; NACLERIO, ROBERT M.

Archives of Otolaryngology

June, 2000; Original Article: tzo749

LINE COUNT: 00398

Background: We have previously reported that preconditioning allergic subjects with hot, humid air (HHA) (temperature, 37 degreesC; relative humidity >95%) in an environmental chamber resulted in partial inhibition of the early response to nasal allergen challenge. Objective: To investigate whether this inhibitory effect could be achieved by **inhalation**

of HHA via a face mask. Design: Randomized, 4-way crossover study. Subjects: Eighteen subjects with seasonal allergic rhinitis participated in the study outside of their allergy season. Interventions: Subjects underwent preconditioning with room air (RA) (temperature, 25 degreesC; relative humidity <20%) or HHA either in a chamber or delivered via a face mask for 1 hour prior to and during nasal challenge with diluent for the allergen extract followed by 2 increasing doses of allergen. Results: Net changes from diluent challenge for all parameters were compared between HHA and RA in each delivery method. Hot, humid air delivered by mask significantly inhibited the mean<plus or minus>SEM number of allergen-induced sneezes (HHA, 2.7<plus or minus>0.6; RA, 6.6<plus or minus>2.1; P=.03), congestion score (HHA, 2.3<plus or minus>0.5; RA, 3.4<plus or minus>0.5; P=.01), and secretion weights (HHA, 26.9<plus or minus>4.4 mg; RA, 38.6<plus or minus>5.0 mg; P=.048). However, HHA inhaled in a chamber significantly inhibited only the mean<plus or minus>SEM allergen-induced congestion (HHA, 1.2<plus or minus>0.4; RA, 3.6<plus or minus>0.6; P=.002) and pruritus (HHA, 0.7<plus or minus>0.3; RA, 2.3<plus or minus>0.5; P=.002) scores. Conclusions: Preconditioning the nasal mucosa with HHA partially decreases the early response to nasal challenge with antigen irrespective of the administration technique. The secretory response, however, is only inhibited by localized delivery of HHA to the nose. The inhibitory effects of HHA are therefore probably related to local changes in the nasal mucosa and are not dependent on total body exposure to HHA. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2000;126:749-754

...performed with 5 mL of lactated Ringer solution (Baxter Healthcare Corp, Deerfield, Ill) in each nostril to bring mediator levels to a stable baseline. Ten minutes after the first baseline measurements...

... one of the 4 different settings for a 1-hour conditioning period by **inhaling** and **exhaling** through the nose. At the end of the conditioning phase, the baseline measurements were repeated...

20/3,AB,K/18 (Item 1 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01905031 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 62084096 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Nasal and **Exhaled** Nitric Oxide Is Reduced in Adult Patients With Cystic Fibrosis and Does Not Correlate With Cystic Fibrosis Genotype(\*).  
Thomas, Stephen R.; Kharitonov, Sergei A.; Scott, Sandra F.; Hodson, Margaret E.; Barnes, Peter J.  
Chest, 117, 4, 1085  
April, 2000

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0012-3692  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional  
WORD COUNT: 3537 LINE COUNT: 00282

... who were selected were not using either oral or **inhaled** corticosteroids, as corticosteroids may reduce **exhaled** NO levels. Patients colonized by Burkholderia cepacia or methicillin-resistant S aureus were excluded from...

...were from 1 to 10 ppb. The analyzer was designed for on-line recording of **exhaled** NO concentration. The response time of this analyzer was (is less than) 0.5 s...

...5% (CO.sub.2) (BOC Special Gasses; Surrey Research Park, Guildford, UK). The measurement of **exhaled** NO was achieved by performing an **exhalation** maneuver from total lung capacity for 15 to 20s with a constant flow (5 to 6 L./min) and **exhalation** pressure (3 (+ or -) 0.4 mm Hg). The value corresponding to the plateau at the...allowed analysis of the local NO



Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

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concentration with free flow of ambient air from one nostril to the other and subsequent direction into the analyzer. Nasal NO was recorded as the...  
...NO concentration during this maneuver. (CO.sub.2) concentration was simultaneously monitored to ensure that **exhalation** was not occurring. All NO readings were performed in triplicate, and mean values were calculated...  
...colonization and CF genotype was obtained from the patients' case notes. As the data for **exhaled** NO were normally distributed only after log transformation, the geometric mean for each group was...

20/3,AB,K/19 (Item 2 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01888984 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58614352 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Peaceful, Easy Feeling.(relief of stress)  
Latona, Valerie  
Vegetarian Times, 20  
Jan, 2000  
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0164-8497 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer  
WORD COUNT: 1639 LINE COUNT: 00121  
... in Tempe, Ariz. Sit in a chair with your back supported. **Close off your right nostril with your right thumb and inhale slowly through the left nostril . Hold that breath for a count of five. Then remove your thumb and block off your left nostril with your right forefinger, and exhale slowly through the right side. Now inhale through the right nostril , hold your breath while you again switch fingers, then exhale through the left.** Continue this process for three to five minutes. "The deep **breaths** that result from nostril **breathing** calm the body down quickly because it helps you get more oxygen into your...

20/3,AB,K/21 (Item 4 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01790584 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21081730 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Respiratory nitric oxide levels in experimental human influenza.  
Murphy, Andrew W.; Platts-Mills, Thomas A.E.; Lobo, Monica; Hayden, Frederick  
Chest, v114, n2, p452(5)  
August, 1998  
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0012-3692  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional  
WORD COUNT: 3262 LINE COUNT: 00282  
... inspiration and then placed the plastic tube into their mouth. After occluding both nostrils, they **exhaled** through the plastic tube into the Mylar balloon. When sampling from the nostril , tile patient inserted the plastic tube in the sampling nostril , inspired to maximal inspiration, occluded the nonsampled nostril , and then performed the slow vital capacity maneuver through the nostril . The contents of tile balloons were analyzed for NO, within 2 h, via a chemiluminescence...  
...with 0 ppB NO and 9.9 ppm NO gas standards (BOC Gases; Charlottesville, Va). **Exhaled** mixed oral NO was measured each of the experimental days from a control patient and...

20/3,AB,K/22 (Item 5 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
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01648566 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18812696 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Origins of **breath** nitric oxide in humans.  
Dillon, William C.; Hampl, Vaclav; Shultz, Pamela J.; Rubins, Jeffrey B.;  
Archer, Stephen L.  
Chest, v110, n4, p930(9)  
Oct, 1996

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0012-3692 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional  
WORD COUNT: 5490 LINE COUNT: 00452

... NO. Nasal **breath** was collected by having subjects fully inhale  
through both nostrils, occlude one nostril, and then exhale rapidly  
through the contralateral nostril into tubing (Tygon; Cole-Parmer; Vernon  
Hills, Ill; 5 to 8 cm long; internal diameter...  
...s). Oral **breath** was collected by having the subjects maximally inhale  
through their mouth and **exhale** rapidly (as for a measurement of  
(FEV.sub.1)) into the tubing (Tygon) connected to...

20/3,AB,K/23 (Item 6 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01372883 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12940216 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Accuracy of capnography in nonintubated surgical patients.  
Liu, Se-Yuan; Lee, Tai-Shon; Bongard, Fred  
Chest, v102, n5, p1512(4)  
Nov, 1992

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0012-3692 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional  
WORD COUNT: 1877 LINE COUNT: 00205

... spontaneous **breathing** was maintained. A coaxial [etCO.sub.2]  
sampling catheter was placed through one nostril and the [PETCO.sub.2]  
was measured by a side-stream type infrared analyzer (Nellcor...  
...to a minimum dead space T-adapter with a one-way valve system to direct  
**exhaled** gas into a 20-L balloon. Mixed expired [CO.sub.2] ([PECO.sub.2])<sup>1</sup> was...

20/3,AB,K/25 (Item 8 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
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01187051 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07432609 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Breathing** the yoga way.  
Dalal, Nergis  
Bestways, v17, n2, p30(2)  
Feb, 1989

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0362-4250 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer  
WORD COUNT: 791 LINE COUNT: 00082

... The whole body is energized, sinuses cleared and the mind made  
alert and aware.

\* **ALTERNATE NOSTRIL BREATHING (Anuloma-viloma)** Sit again in  
Vajrasana or any straight-backed yoga posture. Using your...  
...should be against the center of your forehead. Now begin. **Breathe** in  
through the left nostril, closing the right with your thumb. Hold the  
**breath, breathe** out through the right nostril, keeping the left nostril  
closed with your ring and little fingers. **Breathe** in from the right  
nostril, keeping the left nostril closed, hold the **breath, breathe** out  
through the left keeping the right nostril closed. Use a rhythmic  
**breathing** pattern. In, hold, out 8 count for in, 4 for...

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

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...held-in **breath** until the procedure becomes simple. Continue for ten complete rounds. **Inhale** and **exhale** and relax in the Child's Posture. Benefits: Alternate Nostril **Breathing** restores a balanced and equal flow of rhythmic **breath** through both nostrils. Healthy people **breathe** predominantly from the left nostril for about one and a half hours and then switch over automatically to the other nostril. This alternate form of **breathing** teaches the system to **breathe** correctly revitalizing the body, steadying...

File 95:TEME-Technology &amp; Management 1989-2002/Aug W3

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2002/Jul

File 9:Business &amp; Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Aug 23

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/Aug 23

File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989

File 148:Gale Group Trade &amp; Industry DB 1976-2002/Aug 26

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/Aug 23

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/Aug 23

File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&amp;Med DEVICE NEWS 2002/Jun W4

File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/Aug 26

File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/Aug 24

File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2002/Aug 26

File 442:AMA Journals 1982-2002/Aug B1

File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2002/Aug W3

File 149:TGG Health&amp;Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2002/Aug W3

File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports 1995-2002/Aug W3

Set	Items	Description
S1	184576	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	26447	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) ( ) (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	2845	NOSTRIL
S4	311090	<b>INHAL?</b> OR <b>BREATHE?</b> ? OR <b>BREATHING</b> OR HOLD??? (2W) <b>BREATH</b>
S5	11358	<b>EXHAL?</b>
S6	2298	S1(2N)S2
S7	3900310	THERAP? OR TREAT? ? OR TREATED OR TREATMENT? OR TREATING
S8	568	S6(S)S7
S9	0	S8(S)S3(S)S5
S10	50	S8(S)S4
S11	40	S3(S)S5
S12	0	S10 AND S11
S13	50	S10
S14	39	RD (unique items)
S15	8	S14/2002 OR S14/2001
<b>S16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>S14 NOT S15</b>
S17	40	S11 NOT S10
S18	34	RD (unique items)
S19	9	S18/2002 OR S18/2001
<b>S20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>S18 NOT S19</b>

12/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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07845019 EMBASE No: 1999094958

Yoga and **breathing**

Gilbert C.

Dr. C. Gilbert, 10 Wilsey Square, Ridgewood, NJ 07450 United States

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

AUTHOR EMAIL: cgilbert1@juno.com

Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies ( J. BODYWORK MOV. THER. ) ( United Kingdom) 1999, 3/1 (44-54)

CODEN: JBOTF ISSN: 1360-8592

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 21

Many **breathing** exercises originating within the yoga tradition have broad value for therapeutic and rehabilitation purposes. They are generally based on sound physiological principles, and though designed for more esoteric goals, can serve well for promoting relaxation, optimal lung function, emotional balance and self-regulation of various kinds. Fundamental principles of yogic **breathing** are discussed (diaphragmatic **breathing**, nasal vs mouth **breathing**, slow **exhalation** with pauses, smoothness and steadiness. self-observation of **breathing**). Four basic exercises are described: three-part complete **breath**, alternate- nostril **breathing**, post- **exhale** pause, and 'skull shining'.

15/6,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:(c) 2002 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

14469270 PASCAL No.: 00-0129802

Carbon monoxide is endogenously produced in the human nose and paranasal sinuses 2000 Copyright (c) 2000 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

... in both upper and lower airway inflammation. In healthy subjects a large part of the **exhaled** NO seems to originate from the nasal airways, and the paranasal sinuses have been described...

... could also be produced in the nose and paranasal sinuses. Methods: The occurrence in the nasal mucosa of the enzyme heme oxygenase, the rate limiting step for CO production, was analyzed with use of immunocytochemistry. CO in **exhaled** and sampled air was measured with an infrared analyzer. Forty-two healthy subjects and two...

... in the vascular smooth muscle of the nose. When CO was continuously sampled from one nostril during normal **breathing** through the mouth, stable levels of CO could be measured within 40...

... the nose (n = 6). **Breathing** through the nose increased the CO levels obtained in the **exhaled** air (n = 33, P <.001). Conclusion: These results imply that the nose and paranasal sinuses...

English Descriptors: Upper respiratory tract; Mucosa ; Nose ; Paranasal sinus; Carbon monoxide; Heme oxygenase (decyclizing); Immunohistochemistry; Human

26/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

(c) 2002 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

11262104 PASCAL No.: 94-0080927

Locally deposited but not **inhaled** frusemide reduces nasal potential difference in healthy subjects

MIALON P; CHARFI R; REGNARD J; LOCKHART A; DINH-XUAN A T

Fac. medecine, lab. physiology, 29285 Brest, France; Fac. medecine, lab. physiologie, Besancon, France; Fac. medecine Cochin Port-Royal, lab. physiologie, Paris, France

Journal: European journal of clinical pharmacology, 1993, 45 (4) 347-351

ISSN: 0031-6970 CODEN: EJCPAS Availability: INIST-13739;

354000023641810100

No. of Refs.: 34 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: Federal Republic of Germany  
Language: English

File 144:Pascal 1973-2002/Aug W4  
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Aug W2  
File 6:NTIS 1964-2002/Sep W1  
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2002/Jul  
File 238:Abs. in New Tech & Eng. 1981-2002/Aug  
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/Aug W3  
File 77:Conference Papers Index 1973-2002/Jul  
File 73:EMBASE 1974-2002/Aug W3  
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Aug W4  
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec  
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2002/Jun W5  
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/Jul  
File 91:MANTIS(TM) 1880-2002/Oct  
File 164:Allied & Complementary Medicine 1984-2002/Aug  
File 467:ExtraMED(tm) 2000/Dec

Set	Items	Description
S1	192979	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	287045	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) ( ) (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	3743	NOSTRIL
S4	355897	<b>INHAL? OR BREATHE? ? OR BREATHING OR HOLD??? (2W) BREATH</b>
S5	13828	<b>EXHAL?</b>
S6	17744	S1(2N)S2
S7	9907208	THERAP? OR TREAT? ? OR TREATED OR TREATMENT? OR TREATING
S8	2733	S6 AND S7/TI,DE
S9	25	S3(S)S5
S10	0	S8 AND S9
S11	3	S7 AND S9
<b>S12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>RD (unique items)</b>
S13	6	S6 AND S9
S14	6	S13 NOT S11
<b>S15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>RD (unique items)</b>
S16	0	S15/2002 OR S15/2001
S17	221	S8 AND S4
S18	90	S4(S)S6 AND S8
S19	8700852	"NOT"
S20	355565	<b>INHAL? OR BREATHE? ? OR BREATHING</b>
S21	279	S19()S20
S22	0	S8 AND S21
<b>S23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>S6 AND S21 [not relevant]</b>
S24	18	S1:S2 AND S21
S25	17	S24 NOT (S13 OR S23)
<b>S26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>RD (unique items)</b>
S27	0	S26/2002 OR S26/2001

14/6,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.  
014587574 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-408278/200244

Nose ventilation device for supplying ventilation gas to a patient via the nasal passages includes nasal seals and a gumshield to seal the mouth and prevent the escape of ventilation gas...

Abstract (Basic):

... A nose ventilation device (50) comprises a tubular shaft (51) bifurcated at its upper end into two soft nasal tubes (52) each having a seal (53) to close the entrance to the patient's...

... For supplying ventilation gas to a patient, especially when the patient is not **breathing** spontaneously...

... Nose ventilation device (50)...

... Nasal tubes (52)

14/6,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012274956 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-081062/199907

Title Terms: COLD; WEATHER; MASK; MOUTH; SEAL; MASK; MOUTH; SEAL; POROUS; DIRECT; FLOW; HYGROSCOPIC; MATERIAL

...Abstract (Basic): with a porous direct flow hygroscopic material (16) associated with a cold weather mask. The nose has free **breathing**, and does not **breathe** in or out through the hygroscopic material...

14/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009122431 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1992-249868/199230

Aerosol medicament dosing **inhaler** - has mouthpiece or nosepiece with self-closing openable cover

Patent Assignee: MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO (MINN )

Inventor: BAUM E A; ROBERTSON P A

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9211051	A1	19920709	WO 91GB2252	A	19911217	199230 B
AU 9190620	A	19920722	AU 9190620	A	19911217	199244
			WO 91GB2252	A	19911217	
EP 563131	A1	19931006	WO 91GB2252	A	19911217	199340
			EP 92901226	A	19911217	
NZ 241036	A	19950328	NZ 241036	A	19911217	199519
EP 563131	B1	19960911	WO 91GB2252	A	19911217	199641
			EP 92901226	A	19911217	
DE 69122123	E	19961017	DE 622123	A	19911217	199647
			WO 91GB2252	A	19911217	
			EP 92901226	A	19911217	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9027255 A 19901217

Cited Patents: DE 3639836; GB 2074454; GB 2102295; US 2587215; US 4094317; US 4834083; WO 9013327

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9211051	A1	E	29	A61M-015/00	
AU 9190620	A			A61M-015/00	Based on patent WO 9211051
EP 563131	A1	E		A61M-015/00	Based on patent WO 9211051
EP 563131	B1	E	14	A61M-015/00	Based on patent WO 9211051
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT SE					
DE 69122123	E			A61M-015/00	Based on patent EP 563131
					Based on patent WO 9211051
NZ 241036	A			A61M-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9211051 A

**Inhaler** is aerosol operated, and has a mouthpiece or nosepiece with

a cover (7) specifically opened mechanically, electromechanically, pneumatically or hydraulically. The cover is self-closing when the **inhaler** is released by the user, specifically by releasing a button, switch, slide or lever needing actuation to open the cover (7).

ADVANTAGE - The **inhaler** is not **breathing** actuated, and cannot dispense accidentally.

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 563131 B

An **inhalation** device comprising a housing (1) containing a medicament reservoir and defining a patient port in the form of a mouthpiece (2) or nasal adaptor, means for metering a dose of medicament from said medicament reservoir and means to aerosolise said dose of medicament, the **inhalation** device additionally comprising a cover for the patient port or aerosolisation means movable between open and closed positions, the cover requiring an inspiration independent energy source for opening characterised in that the cover has a self-closing action such that the patient port or aerosolisation means is sealed to protect the medicament whenever the **inhalation** device is released by the patient.

Dwg.1a/6

Derwent Class: B07; P34; S05; V06

International Patent Class (Main): A61M-015/00

International Patent Class (Additional): B65D-043/00

15/6,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

010999557 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1996-496506/199649

Title Terms: DISPOSABLE; NOSE; FILTER; INSERT; NOSTRIL; FLEXIBLE; HOUSING; FILTER; COMPONENT; FLUTTER; VALVE; FORM; SEAL; FORCE; AIR; THROUGH; FILTER

...Abstract (Basic): component and preventing air from passing between the housing and the inner wall of the nostril . Upon **exhalation** , the seal formed between the valve and the lower external portion of the nostril is...

15/6,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:(c) 2002 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02711350 \*\*Image available\*\*

TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE NOSTRIL DRAFT DEGREE PLATE

#### ABSTRACT

... a state that the transparent plastic sheet is turned to the outside and impinging the **exhalation** from nostril of an examinee on the temperature-sensitive liquid crystal sheet...

... in such a state that the transparent plastic film is turned to the outside. The **exhalation** from the nostril of an examinee is impinged on the temperature-sensitive liquid crystal sheet and the abnormality...

15/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

008321803 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1990-208804/199027

Nasal **exhaling** device - includes hollow member, threadably coupled with cap, positionable over opening of nostril

Patent Assignee: BLAINE H (BLAI-I)

Inventor: BLAINE H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4934359	A	19900619	US 88251044	A	19880926	199027 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8792627 A 19870903; US 88251044 A 19880926

Abstract (Basic): US 4934359 A

The improved nasal **exhaler** includes a hollow member threadably coupled with a cap member. Once the cap member has been loosened, the **hollow member is positioned over the opening of one nostril and the user exhales through that nostril into the hollow member while holding the remaining nostril closed.**

After the process has been performed on both nostrils the passages are cleared.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Simply and efficiently allows for equalisation of atmosphere pressure within eustachian tubes, sinus cavities, and ear drums. (5pp Dwg.No.1/4

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-015/00

15/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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003812341

WPI Acc No: 1983-808586/198345

Oxygen insufflation face frame - has flexible construction with controllable oxygen supply and nasal plug

Patent Assignee: DRAEGERWERK AG (DRAG )

Inventor: DREWS W; KOCH J

Number of Countries: 010 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 3215466	A	19831103	DE 3215466	A	19820424	198345 B
EP 93794	A	19831116	EP 82105511	A	19820623	198347
DE 3215466	C	19840308				198411
US 4465067	A	19840814	US 82418981	A	19820916	198435
EP 93794	B	19861015				198642

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 3215466 A 19820424

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; US 2135800; US 2168705; US 3209755; US 4156426

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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DE 3215466	A		10		
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EP 93794	A	G			
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH FR GB IT LI SE

EP 93794	B	G			
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH FR GB IT LI SE

Abstract (Basic): DE 3215466 A

The face frame (1) for oxygen insufflation has a tubular construction joined by flexible intermediate pieces (5) at the front corners and with curved ear pieces (14) on the side frames (6). The front centre part of the frame has an extension which carries a flexible nose plug retainer (3) complete with a hollow nose plug (4).

Oxygen is delivered through an oxygen pipe (8) which is supported by the side frame by a fixture (7). A flow control device (9) in the **pipe permits monitoring of the oxygen closing one nostril allows exhalation through the other whilst the oxygen is still flowing.**



1/3

Derwent Class: P34

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-013/00; A61M-015/08; A61M-016/00

15/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

003188908

WPI Acc No: 1981-49460D/198127

Pressurised therapeutic gas nasal administration cannula - with delivery  
bulb fitting in one nostril for **exhalation** through other nostril

Patent Assignee: ZIMMERMAN J E (ZIMM-I)

Inventor: ZIMMERMAN J E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4273124	A	19810616				198127 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 7944582 A 19790601

Abstract (Basic): US 4273124 A

A nasal cannula is connected directly to the gas source and has a resilient enlarged member (16) to fit snugly against the vestibule wall of one nasal cavity while the other remains in communication with ambient air, **so that gas is inhaled solely through on nostril and exhaled through the other and/or the mouth.**

The member is pref. a spherical bulb and a passage extends centrally through it. The cannula pref. has a second enlarged member (34) to be positioned snugly within the other nostril. The first member is pref. connected detachably to a duct connected to the source. The cannula minimises **rebreathing** of CO2 laden dead space air

Derwent Class: B07; P34

International Patent Class (Additional): A61M-003/00

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2002/UD,UM &UP=200254

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2002/Aug

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Apr(Updated 020805)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set	Items	Description
S1	31615	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	8447	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) () (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	851	NOSTRIL
S4	29762	<b>INHAL?</b> OR <b>BREATHE?</b> ? OR <b>BREATHING</b> OR HOLD???(2W) <b>BREATH</b>
S5	3795	<b>EXHAL?</b>
S6	583	S1(2N)S2
S7	1433932	THERAP? OR TREAT? ? OR TREATED OR TREATMENT? OR TREATING
S8	1972231	"NOT"
S9	712	S1(5N)S2
S10	29737	<b>INHAL?</b> OR <b>BREATHE?</b> ? OR <b>BREATHING</b>
S11	43	HOLD???(2W) <b>BREATH</b>
S12	0	S9 AND S8()S10:S11
S13	63	S8()S10:S11
<b>S14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>S1:S2 AND S13</b>
<b>S15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>S3(3N)S5</b>

13/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.  
00623280

PREPARATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING A CALCITONIN  
HERSTELLUNG VON PHARMAZEUTISCHEN ZUSAMMENSETZUNGEN, DIE CALCITONIN  
ENTHALTEN

PREPARATION DE COMPOSITIONS PHARMACEUTIQUES CONTENANT UNE CALCITONINE  
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Smithkline Beecham Farmaceutici S.p.A., (644715), Via Zambeletti, 20021  
Baranzate di Bollate (MI), (IT), (applicant designated states:  
BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;NL;PT)

INVENTOR:

CHIODINI, Laura, SmithKline Beecham, Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Zambeletti,  
I-20021 Baranzate di Bollate, (IT)

FONIO, Teodoro, SmithKline Beecham, Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Zambeletti,  
I-20021 Baranzate di Bollate, (IT)

RANCATI, Glanfranco, c/o SmithKline Beecham, Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via  
Zambeletti, I-20021 Baranzate di Bollate, (IT)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Florence, Julia Anne et al (60113), SmithKline Beecham plc Corporate  
Intellectual Property, Two New Horizons Court, Brentford, Middlesex TW8  
9EP, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 665755 A1 950809 (Basic)  
EP 665755 B1 980701  
WO 9408622 940428

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93922958 931015; WO 93EP2874 931015

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IT 92MI2400 921020

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; NL; PT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-047/14; A61K-009/02; A61K-038/23;

NOTE: No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9827	386
CLAIMS B	(German)	9827	366
CLAIMS B	(French)	9827	445
SPEC B	(English)	9827	3699
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4896
Total word count - documents A + B			4896

...SPECIFICATION to ensure that significant quantities of the composition  
remain in contact with the oral or nasal mucosa , and are not  
inhaled , the particles suitably are approximately 10-160 micrometres in  
size...

13/3,AB,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00400896

Pharmaceutical compositions.

Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzungen.

Formulations pharmaceutiques.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SMITHKLIN BEECHAM FARMACEUTICI S.p.A., (1621050), Via Zambeletti,  
I-20021 Baranzate di Bollate (MI), (IT), (applicant designated states:  
CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL)

INVENTOR:

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

Aliverti, Valerio, Via Traversera 1, I-20153 Castellanza (Varese), (IT)  
 Dorigotti, Luciano, Residenza Solco 1111, I-20089 Basiglio, Milan, (IT)  
 Fonio, Teodoro, Viale Sempione 21/54, I-20020 Arese, Milan, (IT)  
 Pinza, Mario, Via per Cesano Boscone 24, I-20094 Corsico, Milan, (IT)

## LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Florence, Julia Anne et al (60113), SmithKline Beecham Corporate Patents  
 Mundells, Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 1EY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 397447 A1 901114 (Basic)

EP 397447 B1 940119

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90304945 900508;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IT 8920486 890512

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-037/02; A61K-037/30; A61K-047/26;

ABSTRACT EP 397447 A1

A pharmaceutical composition is described comprising a calcitonin gene related peptide, an effective amount of an absorption enhancer which is a glycyrrhizinate and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 31

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text Language Update Word Count

CLAIMS B (English) EPBBF1 176

CLAIMS B (German) EPBBF1 157

CLAIMS B (French) EPBBF1 183

SPEC B (English) EPBBF1 3665

Total word count - document A 0

Total word count - document B 4181

Total word count - documents A + B 4181

...SPECIFICATION propellant which can be a compressed gas such as compressed air or an organic propellant such as a fluorochlorohydrocarbon. Such aerosol dispensers are well known in the art. The aerosol dosage forms can also take the...

...to ensure that significant quantities of the composition remain in contact with the oral or nasal mucosa, and are not inhaled, the particles suitably are approximately 10-160 (mu) in size...

13/3,AB,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00318472

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a calcitonin and a glycyrrhizinate as absorption enhancer.

Ein Calcitonin sowie ein Glycyrrhizinat als Absorptionsforderer enthaltende Arzneimittel.

Compositions pharmaceutiques contenant une calcitonine et un glycyrrhizinate comme promoteur d'absorption.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM FARMACEUTICI S.p.A., (1621050), Via Zambelletti,  
 I-20021 Baranzate di Bollate (MI), (IT), (applicant designated states:  
 DE;ES;GR;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Aliverti, Valerio, Via Traversera 1, I-21053 Castellanza Varese, (IT)  
 Fonio, Teodoro, Viale Sempione 21/54, I-20020 Arese Milan, (IT)  
 Dorigotti, Luciano, Residenza Solco 1111, I-20089 Basiglio Milan, (IT)  
 Pinza, Mario, Via per Cesano Boscone 24, I-20094 Corsico Milan, (IT)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Florence, Julia Anne et al (60113), SmithKline Beecham Corporate Patents  
Mundells, Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 1EY, (GB)  
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 327756 A2 890816 (Basic)  
EP 327756 A3 901003  
EP 327756 B1 940126  
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88310560 881110;  
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IT 8722647 871113; IT 8819541 880225  
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; GR; NL; SE  
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-037/20; A61K-047/00; A61K-009/72;  
A61K-037/30; A61K-047/26; A61K-009/06;  
ABSTRACT EP 327756 A2

The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising calcitonin and a glycyrrhizinate absorption enhancer. Preferred compositions are those adapted for nasal administration, for example nasal sprays.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 29

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	504
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	453
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	516
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	4386
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5859
Total word count - documents A + B			5859

...SPECIFICATION dispense particles of a size greater than 10 micrometres.

In order to ensure that significant quantities of the composition remain in contact with the oral or nasal mucosa , and are not inhaled , the particles suitably are approximately 10-160 micrometres in size...

13/3,AB,K/8 (Item 4 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00240837

CYCLIC CALCITONINE DERIVATIVES AND METHOD FOR THEIR PRODUCTION  
DERIVES DE CALCINOTONINE CYCLIQUES ET LEUR PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM FARMACEUTICI S P A,  
MENA Renzo,  
BRUGNOLOTTI Manuela,  
FARINA Carlo,  
PINZA Mario,

Inventor(s):

MENA Renzo,  
BRUGNOLOTTI Manuela,  
FARINA Carlo,  
PINZA Mario,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9315106 A1 19930805  
Application: WO 93EP130 19930120 (PCT/WO EP9300130)  
Priority Application: GB 921819 19920124

Designated States: AU CA JP KR NZ US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC  
NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 18842

English Abstract

Compounds of formula (I) wherein: (X-Y) represents CH=CH or C=C; A represents fragments 2-6 of a naturally occurring calcitonin, or a modified variant thereof; B represents fragments 8-32 of a naturally occurring calcitonin, or a modified variant thereof; m and n each independently represents 0, 1 or 2; and R1, R2, R3, and R4 independently represent hydrogen or a substituent group e.g. a C1-4 alkyl group, and their use in medicine e.g. the treatment of osteoporosis. Processes for preparing compounds (I) and pharmaceutical compositions containing them are also described.

Detailed Description

... to ensure that significant quantities of the composition remain in contact with the oral or nasal mucosa, and are not inhaled, the particles suitably are approximately 10-160 micrometres in size...

13/3,AB,K/9 (Item 5 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00232598

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING A CALCITONIN, A GLYCYRRHIZINATE AS ABSORPTION ENHANCER AND BENZYL

COMPOSITIONS PHARMACEUTIQUES COMPORTANT UNE CALCITONINE, UN GLYCYRRHIZINATE EN TANT QUE STIMULATEUR D'ABSORPTION, ET DU BENZYLE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM FARMACEUTICI S P A,  
CHIODINI Laura,  
FONIO Teodoro,  
PINZA Mario,

Inventor(s):

CHIODINI Laura,  
FONIO Teodoro,  
PINZA Mario,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9306854 A1 19930415

Application: WO 92EP2321 19921008 (PCT/WO EP9202321)

Priority Application: IT 91MI2703 19911011

Designated States: AU BR CA JP KR US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7455

English Abstract

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a calcitonin, an effective amount of an absorption enhancer which is a glycyrrhizinate, an effective amount of benzyl alcohol and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier are useful in the treatment of conditions such as osteoporosis.

Detailed Description

... to ensure that significant quantities of the composition remain in contact with the oral or nasal mucosa, and are not inhaled, the particles suitably are approximately 10-160 micrometres in size...

16/6,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00864539 \*\*Image available\*\*

APPARATUS FOR COLLECTION OF AIRWAY GASES

Publication Year: 2001

Detailed Description

... patient side.

Due to the physiological cyclic alternation pattern of reciprocal congestion and decongestion of nasal mucosa, the distribution of airflow between the parallel nasal passages remain unknown. The flow rate will...

...nasal passage. Thus, exhalation of air through the nasal passages in parallel is not reliable.

Exhalation with one nostril occluded solve the problem of uneven distribution, but the air exhaled unilaterally will be contaminated... positive for exhalation and negative for' aspiratioii) can influence the release of gases from the mucosa of the nasal airways. It is therefore important to be able to be able to control both the...

16/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00163182

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INHALATION OF TREATING GAS AND SAMPLING OF EXHALED GAS FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'INHALATION DE GAZ DE TRAITEMENT ET D'ECHANTILLONNAGE DE GAZ EXHALES POUR EFFECTUER UNE ANALYSE QUANTITATIVE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BOWE Edwin A,  
KLEIN E F Jr,  
BOYSEN Philip G,

Inventor(s):

BOWE Edwin A,  
KLEIN E F Jr,  
BOYSEN Philip G,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 8909565 A1 19891019

Application: WO 89US1555 19890413 (PCT/WO US8901555)

Priority Application: US 88814 19880415

Designated States: AT AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR CF CG CH CH CM DE DE DK FI FR  
GA GB GB HU IT JP KP KR LK LU LU MC MG ML MR MW NL NL NO RO SD SE SE SN  
SU TD TG US

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 8117

English Abstract

A nasal cannulae and a method is described for insufflating a treating gas into one nostril of an unintubated, conscious, spontaneously breathing patient having local or regional anesthesia administered thereto or recovering from residual general anesthesia while accurately and reliably measuring at least one gaseous component of exhaled breath in the other nostril enabling adaption of treatment to the state of the body functions of the patient. The cannulae (10, 10', 40) includes a hollow body (12, 12', 43) divided by a wall member (18, 18', 52) into inhalation (20, 44) and exhalation (22, 54) manifolds which are connected to an oxygen flow regulating device (24) and breathing gas analyzer (26), respectively. Hollow nasal prongs of same (14, 16, 46) or different lengths (14', 15') and adapted to be received in corresponding nostrils communicate with the manifolds (20, 44, 22, 54), respectively. The wall member may be integrally molded (18) with the body (12) or a conventional cannulae may be modified by insertion of a wall member (48', 52).

17/6,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.  
01058428  
Oral/nasal cannula  
Mund- / Nasenkanule  
Canule orale/nasale  
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9931	468
SPEC A	(English)	9931	6312
Total word count - document A			6780
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6780

...SPECIFICATION of **exhaled** gases does not prevent the strong flow of delivered oxygen from the other nostril mixing with **exhaled** gases deep in the nasal cavity, above the nasal septum. Such mixing of delivered oxygen...

17/6,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.  
00789550  
Lifesaving **breathing** device  
...SPECIFICATION through hole of said nostril engager, thus said **breather** separating purified air to enter said nostril engager from **exhaled** air of a user flowing out of said small holes in the bottom of said...  
...CLAIMS of said nostril engager (61), thus said **breather** (6) separating purified air to enter said nostril engager (61) from **exhaled** air of a user flowing out of said small holes (623) in the bottom of...

17/6,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00873314 \*\*Image available\*\*  
DRUG DELIVERY DEVICE FOR ANIMALS  
Publication Year: 2002  
Detailed Description  
... **require an exhalation valve because only one nostril of the animal is covered; the animal exhales with the uncovered nostril or nare.**  
A one-way valve in the device prevents backflow of medication. The device...

17/3,AB,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.  
00298335  
DEVICE AND METHOD FOR ADMINISTERING FLUID TO THE NOSE  
DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'ADMINISTRER UN FLUIDE PAR VOIE NASALE  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
SCOTT Jack J,  
Inventor(s):  
SCOTT Jack J,  
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):  
Patent: WO 9516486 A1 19950622  
Application: WO 94US14249 19941212 (PCT/WO US9414249)  
Priority Application: US 93167241 19931215  
Designated States: AU BR CN JP KR NO NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU  
MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English  
Fulltext Word Count: 2117  
English Abstract

A device and method for washing, irrigating, or administering fluid to one's nose. The device is a cup (1) with an opening in the side (4) for insertion of the nose. Fluid in the cup is sucked into the nose by **inhaling**.

Detailed Description

... **may close one nostril by pressing with a thumb and expel material from the other nostril by exhaling therethrough with increased force.**

The process may be repeated one or more times if desired...

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Aug W03

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020822,UT=20020815

Set	Items	Description
S1	36024	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	14698	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) ( ) (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	1044	NOSTRIL
S4	58731	<b>INHAL?</b> OR <b>BREATHE?</b> ? OR <b>BREATHING</b> OR HOLD??? (2W) <b>BREATH</b>
S5	2874	<b>EXHAL?</b>
S6	1878	S1 (2N) S2
S7	429744	THERAP? OR TREAT? ? OR TREATED OR TREATMENT? OR TREATING
S8	1062516	"NOT"
S9	2241	S1 (5N) S2
S10	58689	<b>INHAL?</b> OR <b>BREATHE?</b> ? OR <b>BREATHING</b>
S11	137	HOLD??? (2W) <b>BREATH</b>
S12	249	S8 ( ) S10:S11
<b>S13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>S9 (S) S12</b>
S14	7	S3 (3N) S5
S15	7	S14 NOT S13
<b>S16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>S9 AND S15</b>
<b>S17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>S15 NOT S16</b>



12/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10416864 99388584 PMID: 10459292

**[Effects of topical alpha 1- and beta 2-adrenoceptor stimulants on nasal nitric oxide level]**

Kai T

Second Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Toho University School of Medicine, Tokyo.

Nippon Jibiinkoka Gakkai kaiho (JAPAN) Jul 1999, 102 (7) p898-906,  
ISSN 0030-6622 Journal Code: 7505728

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: JAPANESE

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The effects of locally administered alpha 1- and beta 2-stimulants (naphazoline and salbutamol) on the nasal nitric oxide (NO) level were investigated. Twenty-four healthy volunteers (except nasal allergy) were subjected to the examination. First, nasal cavity air was sampled continuously from the right nostril for 20 seconds at the rate of 3.5 l/m, and NO-free air was supplied passively to the left nostril. During the sampling time, subjects were made to hold their breath at deep inspiration, which obviated the effect of lower airways by closing their glottises. The sampled air was analyzed using a chemiluminescence technique for NO detection. In addition, nasal airway resistances (NAR) were estimated by a rhinomanometer, and minimum cross-section area (MCA) and nasal cavity volume (NCV) were estimated by an acoustic rhinometer. After these estimations, 12 subjects received naphazoline nitrate 15 micrograms per nostril, and the other 12 subjects received salbutamol sulfate 100 micrograms per nostril. Finally, after 15 minutes rest, these four parameters were reviewed. The results demonstrated that naphazoline significantly decreased NO concentration and NAR, and increased NCV. Furthermore, salbutamol significantly increased NO concentration and NAR, and decreased MCA and NCV. The changes in NAR, MCA and NCV indicated that nasal mucosa became contracted and swollen by topical naphazoline and salbutamol application. Naphazoline, a nasal decongestant, contract nasal vessels by stimulating alpha 1-adrenoceptors, whereas salbutamol dilates then by stimulating beta 2-adrenoceptors, and this vasodilation does not intervene NO and cyclic GMP. Thus, nasal NO concentration is significantly affected by the change of blood supply caused simply by vasocontraction and vasodilation. In conclusion, it appeared that nasal NO concentration was possibly altered by the change of nasal blood supply, moreover, by the change in the supply of NO substrate.

Record Date Created: 19991102

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Aug W3

Set	Items	Description
S1	61817	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	133334	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) ( ) (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	1086	NOSTRIL
S4	94592	INHAL? OR BREATHE? ? OR BREATHING OR HOLD??? (2W) BREATH
S5	3122	EXHAL?
S6	11090	S1 (2N) S2
S7	2975960	THERAP? OR TREAT? ? OR TREATED OR TREATMENT? OR TREATING
S8	2362623	"NOT"
S9	110359	INHAL? OR BREATH?
S10	165	HOLD??? (2W) BREATH

S11 266 S8()S9 OR S10  
 S12 2 S6 AND S11

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2002/Jul  
 File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2002/Aug W4  
 File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Aug 23  
 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/Aug 23  
 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989  
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/Aug 26  
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/Aug 23  
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/Aug 23  
 File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2002/Jun W4  
 File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/Aug 26  
 File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30  
 File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/Aug 24  
 File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2002/Aug 26  
 File 442:AMA Journals 1982-2002/Aug B1  
 File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2002/Aug W3  
 File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2002/Aug W3

Set	Items	Description
S1	183945	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	26047	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) ( ) (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	2835	NOSTRIL
S4	310105	INHAL? OR BREATHE? ? OR BREATHING OR HOLD??? (2W) BREATH
S5	11320	EXHAL?
S6	2275	S1 (2N) S2
S7	19798303	"NOT"
S8	94411	INHAL? OR HOLD (2W) BREATH?
S9	489304	INHAL? OR BREATH?
S10	9278	HOLD (2W) BREATH?
S11	11805	S7()S9 OR S10
S12	1	S6(S)S11 [a duplicate]

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## Breathe away stress

*New Straits Times*; Kuala Lumpur; Feb 25, 1999; [Florence Thomas](#);

**Sub Title:** [Life And Times, 2\* Edition]

**Column Name:** Yoga for you

**Start Page:** 06

### Abstract:

Graphics (Art) - Figure 1: The victorious breath "Ujjayi Pranayama".; Graphics (Art) - Figure 2: [A,B,C.](#); Graphics (Art) - Figure 3: The **alternate nostril breathing** - The **breathing** can be done sitting on the chair as in figure 3.

*NO matter what drugs or herbs we take to overcome stress, we must learn how to cope with it and get to the root of it without taking any substance, and change the conditions in our lives that provoke stress and anxiety.*

*There are some ways to help you cope with stress. Meditation can release stress such as hypertension. Meditation is effective with no side effects and it is twice as effective as a progressive muscle relaxation exercise.*

### Full Text:

Copyright New Straits Times Press, Ltd. Feb 25, 1999

Graphics (Art) - Figure 1: The victorious breath "Ujjayi Pranayama".; Graphics (Art) - Figure 2: [A,B,C.](#); Graphics (Art) - Figure 3: The **alternate nostril breathing** - The **breathing** can be done sitting on the chair as in figure 3.

NO matter what drugs or herbs we take to overcome stress, we must learn how to cope with it and get to the root of it without taking any substance, and change the conditions in our lives that provoke stress and anxiety.

We know that stress can damage our lives and this can be seen on our faces. There is no magic cream or drug that can help you overcome this anxiety, and think of the side effects it can cause.

One must start from within to heal himself.

There are some ways to help you cope with stress. Meditation can release stress such as hypertension. Meditation is effective with no side effects and it is twice as effective as a progressive muscle relaxation exercise.

Walking is good for calming anxiety; it keeps your mind from thinking of stressful thoughts, and the change of environment would help you focus on other things, such as the greenery or the sound of sea waves.

If you cannot get away from your normal surroundings try to exercise. Don't do something you do not like. You must enjoy your exercise and never push yourself to a point of feeling unpleasant.

You are already mentally stressed, so why do you want to work yourself out physically? This is a sure way of getting ill, for your energy level will be low and your immune system weak.

Diet plays an important role in reducing anxiety. Balancing the diet is likely to balance the level of neurotransmitters involved in keeping stress and depression in check.

It helps to be aware of yourself at all times so that you are in charge of yourself and thus in control of your actions and thoughts. If you are doing something that is causing you anxiety, and you have to ask yourself why you are doing this.

If it is done with intention, you have a much better physical response than if you feel you've been compelled or coerced into doing it.

We must realise that some anxiety is normal and healthy. It is a way of preparing us to cope with stressful situations. When anxiety or stress becomes extreme or chronic, then it serves as an alarm that tells us to be aware and look at stressful conditions in our lives.

Anxiety is information, chronic anxiety will be a precursor to chronic physical illness. If we can address the issues that cause stress, we may prevent the illness.

Give yourself a rest; think of yourself helping others. By helping friends and relatives with their problems, we can put things in perspective.

Some signs of anxiety are trembling, insomnia, rapid heartbeat, lump in throat, frozen smile, neckaches, indigestion, fear of being ugly or fat, overeating, preoccupation with illness, fear of embarrassment or rejection and rumination over details.

An effective yoga breathing technique to calm the mind and boost blood circulation is Ujjayi Pranayama, the victorious breath.

Sit in a comfortable position and close your mouth. Bend your head forward as in Figure 1.

Gently pull your chin towards your throat. This will contract your glottis (the opening between the vocal cords). Slowly draw in air through your nostrils. Exhale deeply through the nose. Repeat this breathing 10 to 20 times.

This form of breathing through a restricted opening causes the diaphragm muscles in the chest and abdomen to work harder and therefore increases blood circulation.

Another **breathing** technique that reduces stress and tension is the **alternate nostril breathing**.

Begin by inhaling through one nostril and exhale through the other. Then inhale through the same nostril that you have exhaled and continue this form of breathing for two to five minutes. Follow Figures 2A, B, C and Figure 3. Treat anxiety, stress and depression as an important sign that it's time to make a change in how we live. Try meditation, yoga, breathing techniques and dietary changes. Learn what triggers the anxiety so you can gain control over these things.

Breathe away your problems, for every breath reminds you that you are alive, more powerful, more radiant and more focused. Gain peace of mind the natural way - the yoga way with no side effects.

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February 10, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: FNST LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 389

WHEN practising the regulation of **breath** or the **Alternate Nostril Breathing**, our body becomes harmoniously developed. Our nerves are purified and we are filled with enthusiasm and strength. Our digestive system is good and our appetite is strong. We develop great courage, confidence and cheerfulness.

Figure 1: To do the Alternate Nostril **Breathing**, close the right nostril with the right thumb. Now **inhale** through the left nostril and retain air as long as you can. When you can no longer hold your **breath**, **exhale** through the right nostril slowly and not forcefully. Immediately **inhale** again.

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Figure 1: To do the Alternate Nostril **Breathing**, close the right nostril with the right thumb. Now **inhale** through the left nostril and retain air as long as you can. When you can no longer hold your **breath**, **exhale** through the right nostril slowly and not forcefully. Immediately **inhale** again.

This time, **inhale** through the right nostril and stop **breathing** for as long as you can hold the **breath**. Then when you can no longer hold your **breath**, **exhale** through the left nostril slowly and gently.

This method of **breathing** is practised 20 times daily. Four times a...

20/3,AB,K/7 (Item 4 from file: 20)  
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter  
(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.  
04445305

**Breathe away stress**

Florence Thomas

NEW STRAITS TIMES (MALAYSIA), p06

February 25, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: FNST LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 693

NO matter what drugs or herbs we take to overcome stress, we must learn how to cope with it and get to the root of it without taking any substance, and change the conditions in our lives that provoke stress and anxiety.

We know that stress can damage our lives and this can be seen on our faces. There is no magic cream or drug that can help you overcome this anxiety, and think of the side effects it can cause.

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... that reduces stress and tension is the alternate nostril **breathing**.

**Begin by inhaling through one nostril and exhale through the other.** Then **inhale** through the same nostril that you have **exhaled** and continue this form of **breathing** for two to five minutes. Follow Figures 2A, B...

COMPLETED

#419843

20/3,AB,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.  
01807739 04-58730

Switzerland: Not neutral on nostrils

Anonymous

Brandweek v40n13 PP: 28 Mar 29, 1999 ISSN: 1064-4318 JRNL CODE: IADW

WORD COUNT: 204

ABSTRACT: Just when you thought every possible personal hygiene item had

04445305 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

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February 25, 1999

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Copyright 1999 New Straits Times (Malaysia). Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark) - Asia Intelligence Wire.

01648566 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18812696 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Origins of **breath** nitric oxide in humans.

Dillon, William C.; Hampl, Vaclav; Shultz, Pamela J.; Rubins, Jeffrey B.;  
Archer, Stephen L.

Chest, v110, n4, p930(9)

Oct, 1996

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0012-3692 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 5490 LINE COUNT: 00452

... NO. Nasal **breath** was collected by having subjects fully inhale  
through both nostrils, occlude one nostril, and then exhale rapidly  
through the contralateral nostril into tubing (Tygon; Cole-Parmer; Vernon  
Hills, Ill; 5 to 8 cm long; internal diameter...

...s). Oral **breath** was collected by having the subjects maximally inhale  
through their mouth and **exhale** rapidly (as for a measurement of  
(FEV.sub.1)) into the tubing (Tygon) connected to...

20/3,AB,K/23 (Item 6 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R) File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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01372883 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12940216 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Accuracy of capnography in nonintubated surgical patients.

Liu, Se-Yuan; Lee, Tai-Shon; Bongard, Fred

Chest, v102, n5, p1512(4)

Nov, 1992

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0012-3692 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 1877 LINE COUNT: 00205

... spontaneous **breathing** was maintained. A coaxial [etCO.sub.2]  
sampling catheter was placed through one nostril and the [PETCO.sub.2]  
was measured by a side-stream type infrared analyzer (Nellcor...  
...to a minimum dead space T-adapter with a one-way valve system to direct  
**exhaled** gas into a 20-L balloon. Mixed expired [CO.sub.2] ([PECO.sub.2]) was...

20/3,AB,K/25 (Item 8 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R) File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

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01187051 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07432609 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Breathing** the yoga way.

Dalal, Nergis

Bestways, v17, n2, p30(2)

Feb, 1989

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0362-4250 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer

WORD COUNT: 791 LINE COUNT: 00082

... The whole body is energized, sinuses cleared and the mind made  
alert and aware.

\* **ALTERNATE NOSTRIL BREATHING (Anuloma-viloma)** Sit again in  
Vajrasana or any straight-backed yoga posture. Using your...  
...should be against the center of your forehead. Now begin. **Breathe** in  
through the left nostril, closing the right with your thumb. Hold the  
**breath, breathe** out through the right nostril, keeping the left nostril  
closed with your ring and little fingers. **Breathe** in from the right  
nostril, keeping the left nostril closed, hold the **breath, breathe** out  
through the left keeping the right nostril closed. Use a rhythmic  
**breathing** pattern. In, hold, out 8 count for in, 4 for...

COMPLETED

# 419844



01187051 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07432609 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)

Breathing the yoga way.

Dalal, Nergis

Bestways, v17, n2, p30(2)

Feb,

1989

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0362-4250 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer

WORD COUNT: 791 LINE COUNT: 00082

TEXT:

BREATHING THE YOGA WAY We know that when we are angry or upset, breath becomes short, shallow and rapid. When we are calm and relaxed, our breath is smooth and deep. Control and regulation of the breath leads to control of the mind and a restoration of the vital balance between mind and body.

ALTHOUGH we have acquired bad breathing habits through the years, yoga can help restore the balance and provide us with consciousness of the bio-energy fields controlling the nerves and systems within the body.

Breathing difficulties may be caused by many factors. Lung damage can occur from air pollution, or from working in areas where noxious gases are discharged. Cigarette smoking is very destructive for the lungs and even personal emotional and psychological conditions can add to breathing difficulties.

Pranayama is the most valuable technique used to correct faulty breathing and all the chronic diseases associated with this. Even a moderate success at the breathing techniques given here will pay dividends. These are basic breathing techniques and the more difficult ones should be learned from a qualified teacher.

It is best to practice in the early morning. Choose a quiet airy room or, weather permitting, practice on a terrace or some open area. Wear loose, unrestricting clothes and remove watches and jewelry. There should be nothing to restrict the movement of the lungs, abdomen and ribs. All those who have been practicing yoga asanas or postures, have already learned how to work with the breath, breathing in when there is an upward stretch and out while folding over or bending down. This also centers the attention on the breath and keeps the mind from being distracted.

\* THE BELLOWS BREATH (Mukha bhastrika) Sit in Vajrasana. Lengthen the spine, put your hands on your thighs close into your body and press your shoulders back and down. Take in a deep breath, filling the abdomen first, then the chest and finally the higher clavicular area of the lungs. Blast out the air through pursed-up lips in short, explosive blasts, slowly bending forward as you do this, until all the air has been exhaled. Rest a moment in the Child's Posture then begin to inhale again as you sit up and resume the starting position. Repeat six times. Benefits: This is a powerful forcing breath which empties the lungs so that the abdominal wall and lower chest will contract, pushing out every bit of stale air and allowing the lungs to fill with fresh oxygen-filled air. Air trapped in the high lobes of the lungs (which causes asthmatics to wheeze and fight for breath) is expelled. The whole body is energized, sinuses cleared and the mind made alert and aware.

\* ALTERNATE NOSTRIL BREATHING (Anuloma-viloma) Sit again in Vajrasana or any straight-backed yoga posture. Using your right hand put the tip of your thumb on the right side of your nose, just below the nasal bone. The tips of the fourth and fifth fingers rest on the left side of the nose while the second and third fingers should be against the center of your forehead. Now begin. Breathe in through the left nostril, closing the right with your thumb. Hold the breath, breathe out through the right nostril, keeping the left nostril closed with your ring and little fingers. Breathe in from the right nostril, keeping the left nostril closed, hold the

breath, breathe out through the left keeping the right nostril closed. Use a rhythmic breathing pattern. In, hold, out 8 count for in, 4 for hold, 8 for out. This sounds confusing but it is actually very simple. What it amounts to is in from the left, out from the right, in from the right, out from the left, and so on. You can leave out the held-in breath until the procedure becomes simple. Continue for ten complete rounds. Inhale and exhale and relax in the Child's Posture. Benefits: Alternate Nostril Breathing restores a balanced and equal flow of rhythmic breath through both nostrils. Healthy people breathe predominantly from the left nostril for about one and a half hours and then switch over automatically to the other nostril. This alternate form of breathing teaches the system to breathe correctly revitalizing the body, steadying the emotions and clearing and sharpening the mind. You will find yourself calmly aware and freshened after a few rounds of this breathing. Do three rounds in the beginning, working up to ten or more rounds. This is the breathing used before settling down for meditation.

\* DEEP BREATHING WHILE STRETCHING Stand firmly in Tadasana, feet touching, body well pulled up from the pelvic area, shoulders level. Inhale and at the same time raise arms slowly like wings, sideways and then above the head. Place palms flat together, raise up on your toes and stretch, stretch, stretch, as you hold your breath. Slowly begin to exhale, lowering arms and heels to starting position. Repeat ten times, doing it rhythmically 8-4-8-4 for the inhaled, held-in, exhaled, held out breaths. After this, relax and allow your breathing to resume its normal pattern. It will be deeper, more smooth, quieter. Benefits: The effects of all pranayama upon the mental states depends on the concentration and the rhythm which focuses attention. This form of breathing involves a full inhalation and exhalation which brings the whole of your lungs into play. When you exhale the abdomen contracts and the diaphragm moves up, massaging the heart. When you inhale the abdomen expands and the diaphragm moves down massaging the abdominal organs. Concentrate on the exhalation to rid yourself of all toxins. Moving the arms up and holding them there, helps to retain the breath filling the lungs to the maximum. When the arms are lowered the breath is forced out, rinsing the body of toxins and increasing the prana available.

A clear mind, physical and mental fitness, and even suppleness are all benefited by the practice of yogic breathing. The practice of asanas combined with deep breathing exercises pumps cerebrospinal fluid up and down the spinal cord and around the brain. This flow is vital in order to nourish spinal nerves and the brain.

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Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

sinuses.

Feb 2000

... in both upper and lower airway inflammation. In healthy subjects a large part of the **exhaled** NO seems to originate from the nasal airways, and the paranasal sinuses have been described...

... the rate limiting step for CO production, was analyzed with use of immunocytochemistry. CO in **exhaled** and sampled air was measured with an infrared analyzer. Forty-two healthy subjects and two...

... in the vascular smooth muscle of the nose. When CO was continuously sampled from one nostril during normal **breathing** through the mouth, stable levels of CO could be measured within 40...

... the nose (n = 6). **Breathing** through the nose increased the CO levels obtained in the **exhaled** air (n = 33, P < .001). CONCLUSION: These results imply that the nose and paranasal sinuses...

14/6,K/4

DIALOG(R) File 155:

09518146 97407984 PMID: 9262485

Effect of a nasal challenge with endotoxin-containing swine confinement dust on nasal nitric oxide production.

Aug 28 1997

...Crit Care Med 149: A401(1994)). As there is evidence that nitric oxide (NO) in **exhaled** air indicates cellular activation, we studied whether endotoxin causes an increase in nasal NO production...

... underwent a nasal challenge in which 50 mg swine confinement dust was given into each nostril (endotoxin concentration, 23.6 microg . g-1).

**Exhaled** NO was measured before and during 3 hrs after the challenge and was compared to...

14/6,K/6

DIALOG(R) File 155:

03745837 82016634 PMID: 7280382

Panting in dogs: paths of air flow in response to heat and exercise.

Mar 1981

... found modulation of evaporation was achieved by varying the paths of airflow during **inhalation** and **exhalation**. The direction of airflow through the nose and mouth was determined by measuring pressure changes and temperature at the openings of one nostril and the mouth in three dogs (av. weight 22 kg). Rates of oxygen consumption and...

... patterns of panting were observed as the demand for respiratory evaporation increased: (I), **inhalation** and **exhalation** through nose; (II), **inhalation** through nose, **exhalation** through nose and mouth; and (III), **inhalation** through nose and mouth, **exhalation** through nose and mouth. Pattern I was observed in resting dogs when ambient temperature was...

14/9/5

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04656628 85031435 PMID: 6386936

**Intranasal fenoterol in asthmatic subjects: an alternative route of administration.**

Groth S; Dirksen H; Mygind N

Journal of allergy and clinical immunology (UNITED STATES) Oct 1984,

74 (4 Pt 1) p536-9, ISSN 0091-6749 Journal Code: 1275002

Document type: Clinical Trial; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article ; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH

COMPLETED

Searcher: Jeanne Horrigan

August 26, 2002

**COMPLETED**

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

In a double-blind crossover trial the beta 2-agonist fenoterol was administered by the nose and by mouth in 10 patients with stable asthma. In both situations the bronchodilating effect of fenoterol as measured by changes in forced expiratory volume in 1 sec, peak expiratory flow, and maximal expiratory flow at 50% vital capacity was significant (p less than 0.01) compared to placebo. **The fenoterol was given in the nose by means of two puffs of 0.2 mg in each nostril (total of 0.8 mg) from a pressurized canister while the patient was holding his breath at total lung capacity; it was followed by an exhalation through the nose.** When an effect could be defined as a submaximal plateau, the medication was repeated once. The peroral administration consisted of an inhalation of 0.4 mg of fenoterol from the pressurized canister by use of a standard procedure. Also this medication was repeated after a submaximal effect could be defined. Neither after the first nor the second medication was there any significant difference between the effect on the lung function of the two ways of administration. It is concluded that the intranasal administration of fenoterol can be considered an alternative way of self-administration by the severely ill asthmatic subject who is unable to **inhale** the bronchodilator or can be used by the emergency staff on the first contact with the severely ill asthmatic patient in the hospital.

Tags: Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: \*Asthma--drug therapy--DT; \*Ethanolamines--administration and dosage--AD; \*Fenoterol--administration and dosage--AD; Administration, Intranasal; Adult; Aged; Clinical Trials; Middle Age; Placebos; Respiratory Function Tests; Respiratory Therapy

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Ethanolamines); 0 (Placebos); 13392-18-2 (Fenoterol)

Record Date Created: 19841127

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Aug W3

Set	Items	Description
S1	61817	NASAL OR NOSE
S2	133334	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL) ( ) (MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?) OR MUCOSA
S3	1086	NOSTRIL
S4	94592	INHAL? OR BREATHE? ? OR BREATHING OR HOLD??? (2W) BREATH
S5	3122	EXHAL?
S6	11090	S1(2N)S2
S7	2975960	THERAP? OR TREAT? ? OR TREATED OR TREATMENT? OR TREATING
S8	0	S6 AND S7 AND S5(3N)S3
S9	2793	S6 AND S7
S10	88	S3 AND S9
<b>S11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>S4:S5 AND S10</b>
S12	0	S11/2002 OR S11/2001
S13	6	S3(S)S5
<b>S14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>S13 NOT S11</b>

16/8/3 (Item 3 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03017892 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGS195017892

A new **inhaler** to fight rhinitis enters the market.

AUGMENTED TITLE: budesonide

DESCRIPTORS:

Hay fever--Therapy; Respiratory therapy; Budesonide

concentration with free flow of ambient air from one nostril to the other and subsequent direction into the analyzer. Nasal NO was recorded as the...  
...NO concentration during this maneuver. (CO.sub.2) concentration was simultaneously monitored to ensure that **exhalation** was not occurring. All NO readings were performed in triplicate, and mean values were calculated...  
...colonization and CF genotype was obtained from the patients' case notes. As the data for **exhaled** NO were normally distributed only after log transformation, the geometric mean for each group was...

20/3,AB,K/19 (Item 2 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01888984 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58614352 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Peaceful, Easy Feeling.(relief of stress)  
Latona, Valerie  
Vegetarian Times, 20  
Jan, 2000  
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0164-8497 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer  
WORD COUNT: 1639 LINE COUNT: 00121

... in Tempe, Ariz. Sit in a chair with your back supported. **Close off your right nostril with your right thumb and inhale slowly through the left nostril . Hold that breath for a count of five. Then remove your thumb and block off your left nostril with your right forefinger, and exhale slowly through the right side. Now inhale through the right nostril , hold your breath while you again switch fingers, then exhale through the left.** Continue this process for three to five minutes. "The deep **breaths** that result from nostril **breathing** calm the body down quickly because it helps you get more oxygen into your...

20/3,AB,K/21 (Item 4 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.  
01790584 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21081730 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
Respiratory nitric oxide levels in experimental human influenza.  
Murphy, Andrew W.; Platts-Mills, Thomas A.E.; Lobo, Monica; Hayden, Frederick  
Chest, v114, n2, p452(5)  
August, 1998

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal; Refereed ISSN: 0012-3692  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional  
WORD COUNT: 3262 LINE COUNT: 00282  
... inspiration and then placed the plastic tube into their mouth. After occluding both nostrils, they **exhaled** through the plastic tube into the Mylar balloon. When sampling from the nostril , tile patient inserted the plastic tube in the sampling nostril , inspired to maximal inspiration, occluded the nonsampled nostril , and then performed the slow vital capacity maneuver through the nostril . The contents of tile balloons were analyzed for NO, within 2 h, via a chemiluminescence...  
...with 0 ppB NO and 9.9 ppm NO gas standards (BOC Gases; Charlottesville, Va). **Exhaled** mixed oral NO was measured each of the experimental days from a control patient and...

20/3,AB,K/22 (Item 5 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
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COMPLETED

# 419,841

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